North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY. JULY 16, 1851. NO. 73.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at hi risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

EVANS & COOKE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery

GROCERIES, &c.

and indeed every thing found in similar establishments They present the following as specimens of their Stock.

Cheni, Jasper, and Black Silks,
Silk Tissue and Alborines,
Embroidered Granadines and Berage,
Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins,
Poplins and Berage DeLanes,
Em. White Crape Shawls.
Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits,
Do Embroidered L C Hdkf's,
Teffita and Bonnet Ribbons,
Lace Capes, and thread Laces,
Chine and Embroidered Paraso,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Shoes and Boots of every quality and price,
Bonnets and Hats of every description,
Black French Cloths and Casimeres,
Black Satin and Marseilles,
Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery,
Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee,
Adamantine Candles, and a number of articles not enumerated. all of which the Subscribers intend selling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fayetteville Street.

H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

State of North Carolina—Martin Co.

IN EQUITY.

Timothy W. Ward and others, vs John P. Turner and others.

TO Mr. ED. G. HAMMONDS: *Sir*—You are hereby notified that I shall attend at my office in Williamston on Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th days of July next, for the purpose of taking testimony in the above named cause, and making up your account as Executor with the estate of William W. Ward, dec'd. at which time and place you can attend if you think proper. This 2d June, 1851.

C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

June 2, 1851. (Pr. adv. $3.) 872—6w.

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps Dark and Light Prints, Dohloys and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware —among them,
White Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and Cups and Saucers,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street,

Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—

CIGARS, CIGARS.

THOSE Cigars have arrived, and old and competent connoisseurs, have pronounced them the most superior cigars which have been brought here for sale, for many years. They consist of old Regalia, Principe, cheroots, London size Havanna, and German of various brands.

P. F. PESCUD.

☞ I have also in store and am daily expecting fresh Congress Water, London Dock Porter and Brandy, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines, selected for Medicinal purposes of the Importer warranted pure. P. F. P.

April 22, 1851. 49

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Bonnets, Spring Style, 1851.

JUST Received, a varied assortment of Misses' Flats, Boys and Infant's Hats, &c., Artificials &c., &c. Also, a handsome lot of Parasols and Ladie's Umbrellas.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

April 8th, 1851. 46—

Kendall's Great Work.

THE War between the United States and Mexico Illustrated; embracing Pictorial Drawings of all the Principal conflicts, with a description of each Battle. By George Wilkins Kendall, author of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition. Received at

TURNER'S Bookstore.

Raleigh April 2d 1851. 43—

JOHN C. PALMER'S

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known n North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850 8—t

Shirts, Shirts, Shirts.

50 DOZEN Cotton shirts, Linen Bosoms and Collars, with Byron and standing collars, also, without collars, well made, and we will guarantee to give a fit or no sale.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—3m.

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Lamps, Lamps.

HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas or Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

Third Annual Fair of the SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.

THE Third Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of Art, Mechanical ingenuity and industry, will be held in Charleston, South Carolina, opening on MONDAY, 17th November, and continuing during the week.

Specimens in every branch of Mechanism, Art and industry; also of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco and al other Agricultural Products, is solicited, for which *vita ble premiums* will be awarded.

The following special Premiums are offered—

For the six best specimens of Steel made from Spartanburg or other Iron, the product of a Southern State, and manfactured into edge Tools of any kind—A Gold Medal.

N. B. A specimen of the Steel in Bars to be sent with the Teols

For the largest quantity of Cocoons raised on one plantation, not less than ten bushels—A Gold Madel or $30.

For the largest quantity of Spun Silk the produce of any one plantation, not less than ten pounds—A Gold Medal or Premium of $50.

For the best Sea Island Cotton Gin, on some new principie, superior to that now in general use; or for any real and important improvement on the present one—A Gold Medal.

For the invention of a suitable machine for Pulverising Red Pepper—A Gold Medal.

For the best Steam Engine—a Gold Medal.

For the best model Steam Fire Engine—A Gold Medal.

A large and commodious building has been selected for the exhibition, and every care will be paid to the reception and care of articles sent to the Fair. All Specimens must be in by the 13th of November.

Contributors to the Fair are respectfully requested when they forward Specifications for Exhibition, to send full descriptions of the Articles, and such information in general as may be of use, and proper for publication,

Address J. H. TAYLOR.

Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.

June 16, 1851. 65—td.

NORTH CAROLINA

FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE.

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

3 DOZEN gold lever Waches, from 40 to $150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00
A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins,
Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils,
Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins,
and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases,
Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings,
6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do.
26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups,
A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons.
Forks and Knives for table use,
A large assortment of Razors and Knives,
Plated Castors and Candlesticks,
Plated Waiters and Baskets,
Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30,
Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps,
Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes,
Money Purses and Pocket Books,
Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts,
Revolving Pistols, best quality,
Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders.
Walking Canes, &c., &c.

The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. e are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watc s and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most teliable Houses in the Northern Cities which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅘ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

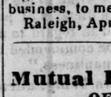
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.



J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

NEW BOOK.

THE American Miller and Millwright's Assistant, by Wm. C. Hughes. Illustrated with cuts of Machinery, &c.—in 1 vol. 12mo. $1. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 20, 1851. 66—

Toll the Bell Still Louder! Tollit,

Convey ye winds the joyful sound from Currituck to Cherokee—from the Arostook to the Sabine,

THAT THE "IMMORTAL INSECT"

Is at Home Again!

New Spring and Summer Goods

FOR 1851.

Messieurs OLIVER & PROCTER,

R. R. R. R.

WE are now receiving and opening at our "Grand Emporium of Taste, Fashion and Elegance," Ugly Row, opposite Lougee's, one door above Litchford's, and hard by Towle's and Primrose's, a choice selection of vernal and solstitial Fabricks for male apparel, embracing every color and variety, of which the following are a part:

Black, blue, olive green, brown Dahlia and Zephyr Cloths, Drap d'Ete and Cashmeretts, all colors, for Summer coats, Black, single milled doe skin and fancy French Cassimeres of every variety, white and colored French drillings, warranted not to fade when washed; Embroidered Satin, and Marseilles, white and colored, entirely new and very beautiful; Plain white, and Buff Marseilles; Figured Satins, Silks and Shally Vestings, All of these goods were selected by "The Bug" in person from the latest importations and can be confidently recommended to our friends and patrons as being precisely "The Things" for Spring and Summer costumery.

The Express Train.

Oh, where are the words that can truly inspress,
The pleasure we feel when we're off by express?
The Steam King is up, and the whistle is heard,
The bell gives the signal, we're off like a bird.
Through mountains and valleys, right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Our flight's like the eagles's, as fearless and brave;
The flag tells of safety as gaily it waves
The rails are all clear, and the Monarch's ahead;
See forth from his nostrils the deep glare of red.
Still onward and onward we gallantly press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Towns, cities and hamlets, have passed in review,
Like some diorama of beautiful hue.
Our journey's accomplished, safe, safe as a dart,
Our frame not fatigued, nor oppressed is the heart.
With fire and spirit right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are safe by express.

What applies to the rails is in commerce the same,
And hence "The BUGG'S" greatness, and hence,
"The BUGG'S" fame.
Express is his motto; in matters of dress,
He receives all his fashions and models by express.
All the qualifications "The Bugg" does possess,
To outstrip all "slow trains"—thus he wins by express.

Expressly his fabrics are made for this mart,
Expressly he nurtures his cutters of art;
Expressly for him the best workmen's retaine
Expressly for all such prime clothes he's sustained;
Expressly to please you, his efforts progress,
Expressly in beauty and cheapness of dress.

OLIVER & PROCTER,
Merchant Tailors,
Raleigh, N. C.

April 16, 1851. 47—

POST SCRIPTUM.

Spring and Summer Clothing, 1851.

WE are now opening a beautiful supply of Clothing, Frock, dress, and sack coats of cloth, Cashmerett and Alpacha, all colors. We have a few dozen Skeleton French sacks without lining made of Cashmerett's and Zephyr cloths in which we defy competition (for Gentlemen's summer wear.) Grass Linnen frocks, super. french drilling pantaloons all colors cheap and warranted in all respects. Cassimere pantaloons. Vests, cravats, gloves, pocket hand'k'f's, suspenders, shirt collars new style—in fact every thing usually kept by Merchant Tailors or furnishing Houses. O & P.

Youth's Clothing.

WE have also on hand a complete assortment of Youth's Clothing—Frock Coats, of cloth, Alpacha, Tweeds, and Brown Linen, also Sacks, Pantaloons, of all kinds, either for school purposes or Sunday. Vests of all kinds. We invite the especial attention of parents and guardians to this branch of our trade, as we will sell clothing cheaper than you can buy the Goods, and warrant them in all respects. O & P.

To Fancy Gentlemen.

WE have a few Highfalutin' Lowvulgar, Peru, Sedundric and Jaybird stripes and Plaids for Pantaloons. O. & P.

Shirts! Shirts!

JUST received a full supply of very superior Dress Shirts. O. & P.

THE LATEST Paris, London, and Northern Fashions just at hand.

Grateful ever for the patronage uniformly bestowed on us so liberally by our patrons since our commence ment in business, we will endeavor to merit its continuanc hy renewed exertions for their internal as well as external welfare. O. & P.

April 16, 1851. 47—

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Pupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797— tf.

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

Just Received.

Hhh. Refined Brown Sugar. J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

1 Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1851. 42—

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs,

MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &C. &C.

Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

To Bounty Land & Pension Claimants

SOLDIERS, Volunteers, Drafted Men, and the widows and children, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of those who served in the Army of the United States.

By a late act of Congress, the officers and privates, or their heirs, of the war of 1812, in Indian wars, Florida and Mexican wars, and all who have been engaged in the service of the United States, are entitled to bounty land, according to their term of service.

All who served in the war of 1812, or any Indian war since 1790, nine months, are entitled to 160 acres of land; 4 months, 80 acres; 1 month, 40 acres. If they have died leaving a widow, or child under age, they are entitled; no other relative is entitled. Those who enlisted to serve for twelve months, or during the war with Mexico, are entitled to 160 acres of land; six months, 40 acres; and if they served in Mexico three months, extra pay. If they be dead, the widow or children, if any, are entitled; if no widow, or children, the father; if neither, the mother; and if all be dead, the brothers and siste are entitled. The friends of all who have died at any time in service, are entitled to the soldier's

The undersigned is in possession of all the necessary papers and information requisite to obtain these land warrants. The land and pay due soldies or their friends, will be procured promptly by writing to me. Terms moderate.

☞ All letters must be post paid.

☞ Persons claims promptly attended to.

WILLIAM H. HAMILTON,
Washington City, D. C.

Washington City, D. C., May 18, 1851. 868—2m.

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff.	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,*

and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,
Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind
that may be wanted manufactured
to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.

South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

FRANKLIN CO. N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, Principal.

AND

BELFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NASH COUNTY,

Mrs. M. C. RICHARDSON, Principal.

THE FALL SESSION will open on the 7th July. Terms as formerly. For particulars, address, during vacation, Dr. G. Sills, Belford, Nash county; at other times the Principals. D. S. RICHARDSON.

June 14, 1851. 64—6t.

The Register, Biblical Recorder, Tarborough Press, Halifax Republican, Republican and Patriot, Goldsborough, and North State Whig, will copy six times, and send accounts to D. S. R., Belford, Nash county.

Humorous American Works,

With Illustrations by Darley, Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville,
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 42—

The Subscriber has for Sale Low,

CHINE Fig'd, and plain changeable silks,
Black Groe De Rhine, Silk and Bl'k Alpaca,
Silk and cotton Trimmings, Hyacinth and other Silk Buttons,
Bonnet, Cap, Neck, Belt and Taffety Ribbons,
French, Cambric and other Linen Cambric Handk'fs.,
White, Black, and col'd Kid Gloves, sewing silk,
Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, spool cotton,
White and Bl'k silk and cotton Hose, a great variety.
Brown and White ½ hose, Merino ½ hose,
Jaconett, cambric, checked and plain Swiss Muslin,
Cambric, Dimity and paper cambrics, Brown and White Holland,
100 pieces Calico, various prices,
100 pieces Bleached and Brown sheeting and shirtings,
Kentucky Jeans, cottonades and Bed Ticking,
Apron check, brown and bleached Jeans
White Granite and other Crockery, a great variety,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, English Mustard,
Summer and other Hats, Collin's Axes,
Expected soon, by the R. & G Rail Road a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Call and examine my stock,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpasssed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.
No 21, Old Street.
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
Petersburg, Va

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed an I pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month			18 00
Single	do	do	10 00
do	do	week	3 50
do	do	day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 28, 1851 24—

ADVERTISEMENT.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to change his occupation, is desirous of selling out a Democrat c Office which has paid and is paying well. The town where it is published is improving, and the prospects of the paper rapidly improving. The success of the paper is beyond doubt, but reasons of an imperative nature, beyond any thing connected with the paper, induce the sale.

It presents an unprecedented opportunity for a capable person to do an excellent business. Satisfactory evidence will be afforded the purchaser of the lucrativeness and pleasantness of the situation for Editor and Publisher.

Address O. P, Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

June 10th, 1851. 65—tf

N. B. It will be disposed of upon no terms, except to a good Democrat; to such, the terms will be easy.

For the Benefit of all Concerned.

BE it understood that E. L. HARDING, & CO. will ece ve as usual

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK,

From their Houses in Richmond & Petersburg

Until the 1st of July.

This we consider quite an advantage, for the reason that they will be constantly making additions to their stock, which will always make it attractive.

Raleigh, April 6, 185— 45—4.

Bank of the State of North Carolina.

A DIVIDEND of Five and a quarter per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months, payable (less the tax to the State, of wenty-five cents on each individual share,) at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in July next, and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, *Cashier.*

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 64—td.

THE Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden, by Patrick Neill. A practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on Open Walls, to which is added a descriptive account of an Improved Method of Planting and managing the roots of Grape Vines, by Clement Hoare. For sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore

June 25, 1851. —

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next session of this Institution *will begin at 9 o'clock, A M.. on the last Wednesday of July.* It is extremely desirable that all the pupils shall be present at the selection of rooms, and the classification of the scholars, which will take place at that time.

The College will be provided with a competent *corps* of teachers, and many improvements made in the domestic arrangements.

The departments of the ordinary English course, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Ancient and Modern languages, are under the immediate inspection of the President, who also gives instruction in some of these branches. He is aided by a Professor and three Ladies.

The department of Music is committed to Professor Kern, whose reputation gives every guarantee that it will be managed with ability. He is assisted by two experienced ladies.

For the acquisition of the elegant accomplishment of Oil-Painting the College at present affords superior advantages. There is probably no where in North Carolina a gallery of paintings equal in beauty of execution to that produced by the pupils during the last year, and exhibited at Commencement.

The domestic department is under the management of Thomas C. Blake, Esq., and his Lady, late of Fayetteville. Mr. and Mrs. Blake have reared a family of daughters and have thus large recommendations to the confidence of the community.

The Board of Trustees, with a liberality becoming those who have charge of so flourishing an Institution, have determined to add immediately to their present noble edifice, a building which will give such room that more quietness and better discipline and instruction can be secured. The pupils will not be crowded in the dormitories. The Trustees will proceed also to enlarge and beautify the grounds and introduce such a system of exercise as will promote the health of the pupils.

There is perhaps no healthier place in North Carolina or Virginia than Greensboro.' The inhabitants of the town are remarkable for general morality and industry; the location of the College surpasses that of any Institution which the undersigned has ever visited, and he has seen all those of most note in the country; and the situation in the central part of the State makes it easy of access.

Attention is paid to the manners of the pupils, and every accomplishment desirable for a young lady to acquire may be obtained here. While the ornamental branches are cultivated, they are not made to constitute the staple of the education which we endeavor to impart to our pupils. A high, intellectual training—a thorough discipline of the mind is sought to be attained as of first importance after the cultivation of moral and religious feelings.

The Trustees and Faculty make every possible effort to prevent extravagance. The regular College charges are moderate. The next session will consists of five months. For Board and Tuition in the ordinary English branches, and in Latin or Greek, if desired, the charge is $60; for Music $20; for Oil Painting $15; for Drawing 5$; for French or any other modern language taught, $5.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, *President.*

June 6, 1851 871—4t.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

Warren County, North Carolina.

THIS delightful Summer Retreat is now open for the reception of Company. The remedial properties of the water, and pure atmosphere, offer great inducements to Invalids, as well as those seeking pleasure and the preservation of health. Among the many improvements are two newly fitted up Bathing Houses. The Rooms and Cabins are neat and well furnished. A good Band of Music is always in attendance, a plentiful supply of Ice, and the best efforts to please, at moderate rates of Board, as follows:

Families per month each person,	$20,00
Single persons,	25,00
Per week,	7,00
Per day,	1,25

Children under 12 and Servants half price.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

Shocco Springs, June 4, 1851. 61—10t.

SOUTHERN TRADE!!!

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

I am now receiving direct from Petersburg, Richmond and Baltimore, my

Spring and Summer Goods.

a suitable assortment carefully laid in by an experienced hand, and will continue to keep up such a supply of Groceries, Wares and Merchandise, as my customers may need, at moderate prices for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. I will also attend to any Commission Business, with care, so as to satisfy those who may entrust the same to me. I will take in exchange for Goods Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder Flaxseed and Beeswax, with any other Produce that may suit the trade. Call at the Brick Store, near the Bank.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Milton N. C., June 4, 1851. 872—tf.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N. C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 26, 1850. 826—1y.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Articles.

E. L. Harding, & Co.

HAVE just opened a choice stock of
Splendid Fancy Silk Cravats,
Black Italian, do. Bavathan Silk,
Superior White Silk, do do.
Plain and Figured Silk Pocket Handk'fs.,
Black satin Neck Stocks, fancy col'd Neck Ties,
Skeleton Hair-stock, a pretty article for a hot Summer's day, Bl'k and col'd Kid Clotes,
White, Black, and Fancy col'd silk Gloves,
India superior silk under shirts,
Gauze Pat. Merino shirts, White gauze cotton do.
White, Fancy col'd silk ½ Hose,
Superfine, white cotton ½ Hose,
Bleached and unbleached Jean Drawers, with patent Tops, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—4m.

PEPSIN

The True Digestive Fluid, or GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

New American Novel.

THE MOTHER IN LAW—by Miss Emma D. E. N

[From the National Intelligencer.]

THE SEA.

Among the many subjects which have attracted the attention of both ancient and modern philosophers, and at times been discussed with great ability and zeal by De Mellet and others, is the constant and certain diminution of the Sea, or the observable decrease of the waters of the Ocean. Facts can be produced to show that the ocean line of coasts has frequently altered, projecting itself into the sea, and that rocks have appeared above the waters which were known in former days to have been considerably immersed. These facts have been attributed by some to volcanic action, and by others to the gradual rising of the land by interior heat, expanding beneath and forcing the mass above to rise. But we propose to show that all these phenomena of the change in the ocean line of seacoast and appearance of rocks above the water, is caused, by a constant diminution of the waters of the ocean and that a process is at all times going on by which the substances held in solution in the ocean waters are converted into solids. In order to make this subject plain and lucid, all technical scientific nomenclatures will be avoided, and even the names of the busy and different classes of architects in the great work of consolidation of the vast unfathomable ocean, will be called by simple names. The object of scientific knowlege is not to cover up science by names which can be only translated by the learned, but simply to make smooth the paths of Nature and open her deep resources of knowledge and Nature's facts plainly and concisely. I shall endeavor to do this in simple terms, and beg the learned and scientific savan to excuse me if I use the vulgar terms and names, instead of the learned classifications set down by themselves. Now to my subject.

The sea, or the waters of the sea, are composed partly of solid substance, held in solution. Some of these are salt, soda and lime. It is with these three we have principally to deal. From these are manufactured shells, concealed coral reefs, islands, and banks, throughout the ocean depths. The Florida reefs, Antilles, coasts of Mexico, and all Polynesia, or nearly all, are taken from the solid substances held in solution by the waters of the ocean. The formation of coral islands in the ocean is most singular, curious and wonderful. The little busy scientific workmen employed in this species of architecture are so very minute that it requires a powerful microscope to show even the semblance of some of them, while others can be detected by the naked eye. They are divided into separate classes, and each class is perfectly master of his business. We find them not only practical workmen, but scientific architects and chemists. Let any one who feels an interest in this subject, take up a few shells, a single valve, a double and triple valve; examine them closely; he will find the interior of the shell is composed of lime mixed with a large proportion of soda, and, as he approaches the exterior, it will be seen to be mixed with the three substances—lime, soda, and salt—that it is as hard as the most durable stone. These substances are taken from the waters of the ocean, separated by the animal formed in the waters from whence they are taken, and made in the same substance in which they were held in solution. This peculiar chemical separation—the precipitation of each substance, in the singular manner performed by shell-fish in the fabrication of their domicils—has never yet been attained by the most learned and practical chemists.

The little coral insect, which silently, surely, and industriously builds up from the ocean depth his tree house, is equally with the shell-fish, an accomplished architect and scientific chemist. He selects his materials from the ocean, separates them, mixes them in proper proportions, and forms them into solids, in the same medium from which the materials were taken. Each workman performs his part, abandons it when finished, and gives place to another set, as systematically as the others, and more so than either the bricklayer, the carpenter, or plasterer in a modern building. These submerged land-ocean mechanics and chemists never fail in their work, nor interfere with each other. We never see a univalve attempting to fabricate a bivalve's mansion; nor do we see a tree-coral working on the mansion of a mush-room; but each builds his own structure, and then gives place to another character of workman at the moment he is required to commence.

The first mechanic in this great work of the diminution of the ocean is the tree-coral. This little insect generally (I may say always) selects the deepest water of all this tribe to work in; his foundation requires a flat surface; here he fastens his base, and commences the superstructure. The whole body commence their work at the same time, and continue unceasingly until their forest city is completely built. No mistake is made; not one is out of its proper position, but each regularly and beautifully arranged, and in such a manner that neither storms, waves, nor other causes can displace or throw down their mansions. Here then is a foundation laid for an island, or continent. These habitations are now abandoned, and the little chemist and mechanic drifts off to some other bank, there again to form his forest house. He is now replaced by another, who subtracts from the liquid ocean his materials, passes them through his laboratory, and forms another species of mansion, uniting in a solid mass the forests of his predecessors, abandons it and crawls off to another forest. He then is succeeded by another, and another succeeds him, until the reef becomes an island. Salt, soda and lime are the principal ingredients which compose this solid base, on which there is to be formed earth, trees, and other vgetation. This superstructure now becomes the home of innumerable tertaceous migratory fish, which form their coat or shells from the same source as the coral insect.

Let us illustrate the formation of shells, coral, &c. and show the diminution of the ocean by this process. Let us box up a certain place in the ocean, say about one thousand pounds of water. Within this space all the varieties of coral insects can perform their work; and all the numerous shell-fish take their place and abstract from the waters the materials for their domicils; when all have finished, let us weigh the water, and we will find it has lost in weight the amount of material required to fabricate each and every style of building, and the waters would not occupy as much space. If transferred to another box, the waters would be found to have been diminished. This, then, is the process by which the waters of the ocean are slowly but certainly diminishing on the earth. *The waters are becoming solids.*

But other causes are aiding in this great work, such as the ocean plants, such as kelp, and particularly the Sargossa plant, or gulf weed. These materials grow either on the surface of the ocean, deriving all their substance from it, or adhere to the coral formations and assist in forming islands. This process of island-forming is uniting by one great mass all the Antilles, the great mass of islands in the Pacific, China with Japan, and finally will unite the whole of the Pacific isles with the continent of Asia, diminishing the ocean by this accumulation of solid, and, in fact, diminishing the waters of the earth by many millions of square miles.

This theory is no wild and visionary speculation. Already have topographers and surveyors discovered that their sea line of modern date does not correspond with the sea line of ancient times. The vast accumulation of coral reefs and islands in the Pacific, and on the coast of North and South America, has diminished the ocean liquid sufficiently to alter the seacoasts of Europe—projecting them further into the sea. One remarkable fact in the diminution of the shores of the Mediterranean, which appear to be higher now than they were formerly, is particularly shown in the Straits of Gibraltar and the passage of the Dardanelles. De Mellet noticed these facts over sixty years since, but attributed them to every different causes from those herein stated. This process of island-making is among the most wonderful and simple of nature. We first perceive an innumerable and almost imperceptible number of minute insects forming a solid mass, which in time reaches the surface of the ocean. This coral rock reef now becomes the home of multitudes of shell-fish, that die and deposite their shells and fill up the reef compactly, even with the water; kelp attaches itself to the rocks, and the action of the sea during gales tears much of it off and deposites it among the crevices, where it decays. The Sargossa plant find its way by the innumerable currents of the ocean to these islands, and is thrown upon them in vast quantities, forming a temporary soil; the sea-bird seeks the place for food, as the sea-weeds contain many myriads of little marine insects. The birds enrich the deposites already there; and now comes the everlasting mangrove seizing hold with its tendrils of the sharp points of coral, and firmly attaches itself to them.

Here, then, is an island, the whole of which has been formed from the solid contents of the ocean, which had been held in solution from the beginning of creation, nothing of which can be returned to it, as the whole substances have been rendered insoluble in water by the peculiar chemical process which rendered it solid. Here is a process which must, in time enclose the Caribbean sea and Gulf of Mexico, making them Lakes; abstracting from the gulf and this sea nearly all their salt, soda and lime, and leaving fresh water lakes, similar to those of Erie, Ontario, &c., which at some former period may have been salt. And by this process the Pacific ocean will be narrowed into a mere strait, or not wider than a few days from continent to continent. This stupendous work of continent-making is one necessary to the future wants of man, who must eventually increase in numbers to populate all the known arable lands now awaiting his increase. These forming lands are situated within those parallels most conducive to productiveness, where the materials required for the sustenance of the human race are easily grown, and distant from the inhospitable soils and climates of the extreme north or south; where they can be rapidly created, and vegetation brought forward as much by the aid of climate as soil.

Our attention is drawn to the numerous shell-fish principally from their beauty, and we use them mostly as a mere ornament for the parlor table. But, when we examine them closely, how admirably do we find all their parts arranged—nothing wanting, no extra space, no departure from scientific principles; their architecture beautiful; their coloring and ornaments exquisite; strength perfect. And these little animals, with barely enough life and motion to enable them to move slowly from place to place, are the architects employed in forming numerous islands and extensive continents for the future use of man, and slowly, but surely diminishing the vast unfathomed ocean to the narrow measure of a mere straight—possibly to a rivulet. Whilst man is filling all the earth with his progeny, the coral insect and its adjuncts are filling the ocean with islands and continents for man's inheritance.

Yours, &c. W. D. PORTER.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

All along next spring the different parties will make their nominations, and the different candidates enter the field for the Presidential race of 1852. As the time for such movements approaches, we are enabled, from the preliminary movements of the several parties, to ascertain pretty accurately the course which each will adopt in the coming struggle. The recent Convention movements in Pennsylvania have no doubt shadowed forth the course of the great body of the Whigs of the North. They will go for Scott, or some such man, and will recommend obedience to the Fugitive Slave Law, *while it is a law*; but will agitate, and keep agitating for its immediate repeal. On the old issues, they will go for the old humbug of protection to particular branches of Northern industry, and also for internal improvements by the General Government, with as many other "antiquated ideas" as they can scrape together.

The Northern Democrats, or at least the great body of the party at the North, are willing to accept the Fugitive Slave bill as part of a *final settlement*; and as such, to execute its provisions, and frown down any agitation for its repeal as a violation of plighted faith. At least such has been the uniform tenor of the resolutions of their various State and county conventions, and such are known to be the views of all the distinguished Democrats at the North, whose names are at all mentioned in connection with the Presidency—as BUCHANAN, who is known to be the choice of Pennsylvania—WOODBURY, who has been nominated by New Hampshire—DALLAS, who is also a favorite of the Pennsylvanians—CASS, whose strength in the North West is unbounded; besides, DICKINSON, of New York, and DOUGLAS, of Illinois, not to speak of a whole host of others. The expressed opinion of all these is, that the compromise is a definite settlement, and must be respected and left undisturbed in at all its parts; and herein consists the difference betwixt even the Union Whigs of the North and the Democrats. The latter regarding, or seeming to regard, the late compromise as the *ultima thule*—the last land, beyond which agitation must not pass; while the Whigs seem to regard it only as a stepping stone to further aggression and renewed agitation. Upon the old issues, the Democrats have little to contend about—their policy is already in operation, and the country is prosperous beyond a parallel, despite the extravagance and Galphinism of a late administration, and the forebodings of the present one.

The slavery question at the North is either a matter of fanatical excitement or demagogueical agitation. The interest of the people there in the matter is purely speculative, while at the South the reverse is the case. Here at the South the institution is interwoven with the property, prosperity, and social habits of the people. It is, therefore, perfectly natural that the Southern people should be much more excited upon the subject, and that it should occupy a more prominent place in the public mind. The differences between the Democratic and Whig parties at the South, do not rise in any great degree from the relative value which they place upon the institution of slavery. It is probable that the actual interest of one party in this species of property is about as great as the other. The different degrees of power which they are willing to concede to the General Government, or to claim as portions of the reserved rights of the States, has throughout formed the real point of divergence. However warped by sectional feelings or excitements, the Democratic party has uniformly regarded the doctrine of a rigid construction of the constitution as a fundamental pillar of the Democratic creed, and accordingly, during the last Congress, we found Gen. CASS, a Northern Democrat, with no interest in slavery, characterising the Wilmot proviso as *unconstitutional*, at the same time that Mr. Badger, a Southern Whig Senator, merely regarded it as wrong and unjust, but *not unconstitutional*. Such is the difference between the States' rights principles of Democracy and the consolidationist doctrines of Whiggery.

Let us look at the present aspect of affairs at the South. From the inherent difference in their political creeds already mentioned, the Whig and Democratic parties are opposed to each other upon the "Southern Rights" question. The Whigs, or most of them, true to their consolidationist principles, assert that, under all circumstances a State is as much bound to the confederacy, and as much an inherent part of it, as a county is of a State. Such is certainly the language of their organs. The Democrats insist that the States have certain reserved rights, a violation of which throws them back upon their original sovereignty, and they claim for each State, in the last resort, the right of judging for herself whether or not she will withdraw from the Union. From this difference of opinion has arisen, in several States, a new organization of parties, under the name of "Union," and "Southern Rights"—the greater proportion of the former being composed of Whigs; of the latter of Democrats; although there are many Democrats mixed up with the Union organization, and many Whigs with their opponents. These organizations we look upon as transient in their character, although it must be confessed that the Whigs have been too cunning for the more straightforward Democrats, by getting up a split among the Democrats in States where the Whigs had no sort of chance, having flattered FOOTE and COBB into heading their bastard organizations in Mississippi and Georgia respectively; and, moreover, by misrepresenting the advocates of the *right* of secession as immediate disunionists, they have succeeded in awaking the fears and exciting the opposition of many who are opposed to any violent measures at the present time, although, perhaps, admitting the *abstract right* of a State to secede.

It is more than probable that some Northern Democrat, such as BUCHANAN, DALLAS, WOODBURY, CASS, or DICKINSON, will be the candidate of the Democratic party. The platform of the party, as regards the slavery question, will no doubt be—on the part of the North—the recognition of the compromise as a *final* adjustment, and, consequently, the cessation of all further agitation upon the subject. Upon the part of the South, an insistance upon this in its fullest extent and to the letter. If this be faithfully carried out, we have no doubt that the South will continue to "acquiesce," "submit," or anything else, to the compromise bills, but otherwise the doctrine of secession may perhaps become something more than an abstract right. *Wilmington Journal.*

BRANCH BANK IN GREENSBOROUGH. The Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear, hitherto noticed as to be established in this place, has been organized for the transaction of business, and the accommodation of the public. The following named gentlemen are the officers:

Cashier. Jesse H. Lindsay.

Directors. William A. Caldwell, Wilson S. Hill, John A. Gilmer, James Sloan and Edmund W. Ogburn.

Discount day—every Wednesday.

Greensborough Patriot.

THE CONTEST.

The contest pending in this and other States of the South is one of no ordinary importance. It can scarcely be denominated a party contest from the nature of the question it involves. It is a struggle of States Rights with National usurpation and Federal power.

It is true that the characteristic policy of the two great parties, hitherto known to the country as Whigs and Democrats, have arrayed them, to some extent, on opposition sides of this question. The policy of the *late* Whig party has found its grave in the same tomb with a United States Bank, a Protective Tariff, and other defunct measures and "obsolete ideas," that are now twice dead,—plucked up by the roots. And as the principles of Federalism have drooped, and withered before the advance of popular intelligence, so those of the Democracy have taken deep root in the minds and affections of the people and are now triumphant in almost every State of the Union:—Out of thirty-one Governors, there are 27 Democrats.

This unparallelled and unexpected success of Democratic principles has driven the Whigs to desperation; and to produce a flame through the last dying spark of their departing glory, they have dropped the name of Whigs and now proclaim themselves "Union Men." This is but another of those artifices to deceive and mislead the people. The Democracy of the country from Maine to California are the only true Union Men. The Southern Democracy are ardently attached to the Union, and have so declared in every public Meeting in which they have convened. But while they are *true* to the Union, they are no less true to themselves and their posterity. The sovereignty of the States and of each State, they regard as of paramount importance to the full enjoyment of their rights and will never consent to relinquish it, but with their lives. They will not yield to the Federal Government the dearest right of a free people—their independence. They recognise in the Constitution an indissoluble bond of Union, so long as it is faithfully observed by all parties to the compact, but once broken by one party, it is no longer binding upon the other, and hence they advocate that State sovereignty, which secures to them the right to withdraw from their faithless partners, to avoid injustice and oppression, and, what is worse, the degrading of themselves and their sons from the rank of freemen.

Mr. Stanly is now asserting throughout the extent of this District that a State possesses none of the elements of sovereignty; that she is a mere dependent upon the Federal Government; that she cannot for any cause withdraw from the Union, or in any way resist the encroachments of the Federal Government on her constitutional rights, except by *revolution*. He is advocating the damnable heresy that Kings reign by divine right, and is promulgating it in the free land of America, on the republican soil of the old North State, and proclaiming it in the ears of the independent free men of the Eighth District. But shall we wonder? Shall he who in Congress declared that slavery is an evil—is wrong—not be allowed to say, at home, that a sovereign State has no right to resist the oppressive encroachments of a dominant majority? Shall he, who voted for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, not be allowed to say also, that the slave-holder has no right to carry his slaves into any of the territories of the United States? Shall he, who has been eulogised and applauded by abolition papers, British and American, for his gallant efforts in favor of emancipation, be deprived the right to denounce as traitors and disunionists, all who would maintain the rights of the South, the sovereignty of the States, and the integrity of the Union?

It is even so. Mr. Stanly is endeavoring to cover with odium, reproach, and, we will add, disgrace, all who would defend their just and inalienable rights against Federal encroachments and Abolition tyranny. He holds up to ridicule and scorn the doctrine of State Sovereignty. He asserts that revolution is the only and last hope of the South under extreme oppression, and does not say, that any extent of tyranny would drive him even to this resort.

Mr. Stanly has taken an unfortunate position,—unfortunate for himself, unfortunate for his party, but unfortunate—far more unfortunate—for the rights of the South, and the dignity of the States. Under oppression, according to his theory, our people might revolt to be hung as rebels and traitors by the dominant factions of the North. According to his theory, we might as well be the subjects of the British Queen, Victoria, as the free citizens of an American State. According to his theory, there are no limits to federal power except the elastic consciences of the higher law abolitionists, who are likely henceforward to sway the destinies of this country, if a State has no right to withdraw from their fanatical dominion.

North Carolinians, men of the EIGHTH District, pause and deliberate! Will you, can you, say in your heart, that, as citizens of a free, independent State you cannot withdraw from the Union in any other way than as rebels? The degraded British subject enjoys the same *high* privilege! Can you say in your own heart, that in case you withdraw from the Union under the unconstitutional acts and intolerable oppression of consolidationists and abolitionists, the Federal Government has the right to compel you to return, to whip you into subjection? It is for you to decide this matter. On the one hand, Mr. Ruffin contends that a State has the right to withdraw from the Union as a last resort, peaceably if she can, forcibly if she must. On the other hand, Mr. Stanly contends that a State cannot secede from the Union for any cause whatever, only as rebels. You must decide this point between them, and we hope of that decision you will have no reason, hereafter, to repent.

Goldsborough Republican and Patriot.

HON. A. W. VENABLE, OF NORTH CAROLINA. The annual oration of this gentleman, delivered at Princeton, N. J., before the literary societies of Nassau hall, on Tuesday evening last, was heard by an over crowded audience, and created a profound sensation. We regret that we have not received the notes of the speech; even the reports of the press have been mislaid. All concur in pronouncing it one of the most eloquent, and practical, and original addresses ever delivered in the classic halls of Princeton. Abstaining, with eminent good taste, from all allusion to exciting topics, Mr. Venable devoted himself to an appeal to the young men, and to their duties as members of society and citizens of a great republic; enforcing his positions with all the force and the ability of his nature. We conversed with a number of those who were present, and all unite in describing it as a production of extraordinary ability. A copy has been requested for publication. When it appears, we shall lay an extract of it before our readers.

Mr. Venable is now the Democratic candidate for Congress in his district, in North Carolina, which he has so ably represented for the last four or six years. His engagements in that canvass prevented him from remaining at Philadelphia more than a few hours, to the regret of his numerous friends. He had no opponent at last account, and it was not doubted that he can be re-elected by a tremendous majority against any Whig that may be coaxed into the field.

Pennsylvanian.

GOLDEN RULES OF LIFE. All the air and the exercises in the universe, and the most liberal table, but poorly suffice to maintain human stamina if we neglect other co-operatives—namely, the obedience to the laws of abstinence, and those of ordinary gratification. We rise with a headache, and set about puzzling ourselves to know the cause. We then recollect that we had a hard day's fag, or that we feasted over-bounteously, or that we staid up very late; at all events, we incline to find out the fault, and then we call ourselves fools for falling into it. Now, this is an occurrence happening almost every day; and these are the points which run away with the best portion of our life before we find out what is for good or for evil. Let any single individual review his past life; how instantaneously the blush will cover his cheek when he thinks of the egregious errors he has unknowingly committed—we say unknowingly, because it never occurred to him that they were errors until the effects followed that betrayed the cause. All our sickness and ailments and a brief life mainly depend upon ourselves. There are thousands who practice errors day after day, and whose pervading thought is, that everything which is agreeable and pleasing cannot be hurtful. The slothful man loves his bed; the toper his drink, because it throws him into an exhilerative and exquisite mood; the gourmand makes his stomach his god; and the sensualist thinks his delights imperishable. So we go on, and at last we stumble and break down. We then begin to reflect, and the truth stares us in the face how much we are to blame. *Home Journal.*

The majority for the Constitution of Ohio, by the reported returns, is 15,096, and against liquor license 8,900.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1851.

THE DOCTRINE OF SECESSION.

The Raleigh Register of Saturday last, in the course of one of its many articles against State sovereignty, quotes the following Resolution reported by the minority of the Select Committee on Slavery at the last session of our Legislature, and holds up the doctrines which this Resolution embodies as most unsound, improper, and dangerous. Here is the Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the people of North Carolina, as an organized political community, have the right to secede or withdraw from the Union, whenever a majority of the people, in Convention assembled, shall decide a withdrawal necessary to protect their property or persons from *unconstitutional* and oppressive legislation by the General Government, or whenever, *by the failure of the General Government to fulfil her Constitutional obligations*, the people of the State may deem such a step necessary, in order to secure the enjoyment of the rights, privileges and protection guarantied to them by the Constitution of the United States; and in such an emergency a majority of the people of North Carolina, acting through the organized authorities of the State, would be entitled to the sole and undivided allegiance of all her citizens."

Now we intend to show, before we close this article, by a set of propositions which no one can dispute, as well as by the evidence of Daniel Webster himself, that this Resolution contains the true doctrine of our federative system; and that an opposite doctrine would, if carried into practice, place the States, the people of the States, and the liberities of all at the mercy of a sectional majority.

During Mr. Webster's recent visit at the Capon Springs, and in response to a toast offered by Mr. Bruce to the effect that the existence of the Union depended upon a faithful execution of the fugitive-slave law, he rose and said:

"The question, at this time, is the Union, and how to preserve its blessings for the present, and for all time to come. To preserve that Union we must observe, in good faith, the Constitution and all its parts. *If that Constitution be not observed, and its provisions set aside, the whole of it ceases to be binding.* It would be absurd to suppose that either the North or the South has the power or the right to violate any part of that Constitution, and then claim from the other observance of its provisions.

If the South were to violate any part of the Constitution would the North be any longer bound by it? and if the North were deliberately to violate any part of it, would the South be bound any longer to observe its obligations? How absurd it would be to suppose, when different parties enter into a compact for certain purposes, that either can disregard any one provision, and expect the other to observe it. I intend to observe, and maintain, and carry out, to its fullest extent the Constitution of the United States, which I have sworn to support. It is written in the Constitution that persons bound to labor or service in one State, escaping into another, shall not be discharged from such labor or service because of the laws of the State into which they may escape. That is as much a part of the Constitution as any other, and as equally binding and obligatory as any other.

After some other remarks, Mr. W. proceeded: *I do not hesitate to say, and repeat, that if the Northern States refuse, wilfully and deliberately, to carry into effect that, or any other part of the Constitution, the South would no longer be bound by the compact.* (Immense applause.) *A bargain broken on one side, is broken on all sides.*"

Now, what does the above Resolution declare? It declares that whenever the General Government shall *violate the Constitution*, or whenever that Government *shall fail to fulfil its Constitutional obligations*, the people of North Carolina—whose property and persons will thus have been put in peril by such violation or such failure—will "have the right to secede or withdraw from the Union"; and that in "such an energency" a majority of the people of the State, acting in Convention assembled, would be entitled to demand for the State, thus determining and thus acting, "the sole and undivided allegiance of all her citizens." And now what does Mr. Webster say? He says, most emphatically, that if the North should "violate any part of the Constitution," or should "refuse, wilfully and deliberately, to carry into effect" the fugitive-slave law, "THE SOUTH WOULD NO LONGER BE BOUND BY THE COMPACT"—that a "bargain broken on one side, is a bargain broken on all sides"—that, in fine, such violation of the Constitution on the part of the North, or such "failure by the General Government to fulfil her Constitutional obligations," *would put an end to the Union, and thus, as a matter of course, release the people of the Southern States from all allegiance to the General Government.*

Having shown that Mr. Webster's opinion of the compact and of the result of its violation, is precisely the opinion advanced in the above Resolution, let us now see how the doctrine of State sovereignty above set forth would operate, should the emergency arise.

Suppose, for instance, a majority of Congress, with the sanction of the President, should repeal the fugitive-slave law; or suppose a majority of that body should abolish the internal slave-trade—would not the "bargain be broken" by one or both of these acts, and the compact, as a consequence, be dissolved? Most assuredly—nothing can be clearer than such a proposition. And now comes the point upon which this whole matter turns. It is this: *Would this majority*, thus wielding the Federal Government, *admit that they had violated the Constitution, or had thus failed to carry it out?* We assume, as a matter of course, that they would not. It honest, they could not make the admission; if dishonest, they would not. Well, what next? What remedy would be left to the minority States but that of assembling in Convention and formally seceding or withdrawing from such a government? What else could they do? Submit? Submission in such a case would make them slaves. Rebel? Rebel against what? Would the people of these States, who assisted in *creating* this Government, reduce themselves to the condition of rebels against it after it had trampled down the Constitution which brought it into being? Would they acknowledge themselves traitors, if taken in war by the forces of this usurping Government? Never! What else, then, we repeat, could they do but secede? And thus seceding, would they not be "entitled to the sole and undivided allegiance of all" their "citizens"? Undoubtedly they would.

It is well known that a proposition was made in the Convention which framed the Constitution to confer upon the General Government the right to coerce a State; but the proposition was almost unanimously voted down, and was characterized by Mr. Hamilton as repugnant to all the principles on which our system rests. No doubt the wise and great men who framed the Constitution considered it possible that, at some day or other, a sectional majority would obtain control of the Government and endeavor to use it for their own benefit, to the injury of the minority; and they refused to arm that majority, in such a contingency, with the power of the sword. They regarded the Government as a *trustee* for the States, limited and restrained by the Constitution, and bound to execute its powers in good faith to all; and not the States as the servants of the Government, and the Government their master and the judge of its own powers.

We challenge the Raleigh Register to meet us on the above points. Let that paper show, if it can, that the above Resolution does not embody the true doctrine; and then let it point out, if it can, wherein the principles of the Resolution differ from those advanced by Mr. Webster. We repeat, we challenge that paper to a discussion on these points.

Let it be borne in mind that Daniel Webster, a citizen of a free State, concedes what the Raleigh Register, a Southern journal, has never yet admitted, that a refusal to enforce the fugitive-slave law, or the repeal of it, would release the Southern States from the obligations of the compact; and that Daniel Webster, a Federalist from his youth up, admits what the Raleigh Register denies, that a violation of the Constitution by the General Government would dissolve the Union. This may be regarded as strong language, but we can make the truth of it palpably apparent. That paper has never, according to our recollection, declared that the repeal of the fugitive-slave law would be cause of dissolution, or would justify dissolution. So much, then, as to our first statement—now for the second. If the Constitution should be palpably violated, the Register would advise either submission or resistance. We assume that it would advise resistance, and what then? Why, that paper would involve the people of North Carolina in revolution, and would tell them to fight on, with the word *traitor* pinned upon their backs. If they failed, they would be hanged or shot, and the Union would continue to exist; but if they succeeded, the Union would be dissolved. *The violation of the Constitution would not dissolve the Union*, but a revolution would, *provided that revolution should happen to be successful!*

Has the Register any thing to say?

EDWARD STANLY.

Mr. Stanly has been, for years, an apologist for Northern aggression, to the neglect of the interests of his own constituents and to the lasting injury of his own section and the cause of the Union. He voted, almost if not entirely alone from the South, for the Tariff of 1842, which increased the taxes on his constituents; and he now stands ready, provided he should be re-elected and opportunity should be offered, to alter the Tariff of 1846, so as to augment the taxes upon the Southern or planting States for the benefit of Freesoilers and Abolitionists in the free States. These are facts, which neither Mr. Stanly nor his friends can deny.

We understand Mr. Stanly seeks to excuse himself for one of his late votes for Mr. Winthrop for Speaker, upon the ground that Mr. Winthrop had not, when he voted for him, taken so strong and determined a position for Freesoil as he now occupies. Such an excuse will not do. Mr. Winthrop sustained the Wilmot Proviso in August, 1846, when first offered by Mr. Wilmot to the two million bill; and for proof of this statement we refer to Congressional Globe, 29th Congress, 1st session, pages 1217 and 1218. Mr. Stanly has voted for Mr. Winthrop since this period for Speaker; and he well knew, when he gave the vote, that he was wielding the strength of a slaveholding people to elevate a Freesoiler to the third office in the Government.

But it was during his late term of service that Mr. Stanly particularly signalized himself by his desertion of his constituents and by joining the ranks of our Freesoil assailants. His conduct excited an almost universal outburst of indignation at home, while he was denounced in the most withering terms for his recreancy on the floor of the House, by Southern men of both political parties. Among others, Mr. Hilliard, an Alabama *Whig*, said:

"I claim to be as true a friend to the Union as the member from North Carolina, Mr. Stanly. We differ in this: I stand with my people; he takes occasion, at this conjuncture, when his section is threatened by the overwhelming power of a majority, to approach the feet of power, and to give it whatever aid his abilities, or his position, may enable him to furnish. He spoke of the wrongs which his section has endured, in terms which were listened to with satisfaction only by those who oppose the very rights which he was sent here to uphold and vindicate. *His course of remark could hardly fail to fill southern men with indignation, and even northern men with contempt.* He goes over the whole field of controversy, and cannot find a single grievance of which the South has a right to complain—not even the disregard of the constitutional provision to surrender fugitives from labor, which northern gentlemen themselves admit to be a wrong. *He becomes, indeed, the champion of the majority; invites them to press their measures, and threatens his own people, if they resist, with the military power of the Government.*

However ready I may be, on all proper occasions, to do homage to the high qualities of the North, I cannot, at a moment like this—when the whole strength of that powerful section of the Union is arrayed against the South—hesitate to take part with the people, among whom Providence has cast my lot, in the great struggle through which they are now passing. Nor can I comprehend how any southern man—acquainted with the history of his country, familiar with the wrongs to which the South has been subjected, in regard to the question now before Congress—can, for a moment, forget, or forsake, the cause of that generous and gallant people. The nobler sympathies of our nature—in the absence of all the obligations of patriotism—should impel us to range ourselves on the side of the feeble against the strong. *The course of the member from North Carolina seems to me to outrage both;* it does violence alike to the nobler impulses of our nature, and the dictates of patriotism; and whether it is considered in regard to me or to his country, it is not likely to be commended for its elevation, its generosity, or its manliness."

Such is the language of a Southern Whig, uttered in condemnation of a Southern Whig; and *this* is the man who is to be sent back to Congress—if the Consolidationists should succeed in the Eighth District—to make still further concessions to the Abolitionists, and to humble his section again and again at the feet of the enemies of the Union and of public order!

We unite with the Goldsborough Republican and Patriot in the opinion that, under the circumstances, Mr. Stanly ought to retire from the contest. That paper says:

"We assert boldly to our readers that Mr. Stanly should retire from the political contest. If he was in Congress this day, he ought to resign and come home. He cannot or will not represent the views and wishes of one fifth of the voters of this District. He cannot or will not reflect the sentiments of one third of the honest Whigs of this District. For saying so let facts be submitted:

He believes that the Wilmot Proviso is Constitutional!

He believes that Slavery is an evil!!

He voted for the abolition of the Slave trade in the District of Columbia!!!

He advocates an increase of the tariff duties, made a speech in favor of, and voted for it in the last Congress!!!!

He voted for one of the greatest abolitionists in all New England, as Speaker of the House of Representatives!!!!!

He believes that a State possesses none of the elements of sovereignty. In other words, that a State cannot secede from the Union, even though Congress should pass an act to abolish Slavery within her borders!!!!!!

He voted to sell a part of Texas to the abolitionists for ten millions of dollars; thereby converting slave into free soil territory. He voted to admit California into the Union with her Anti-Slavery Constitution, thereby giving the North the balance of power in the Senate of the United States. He believes and asserts that the North has committed no aggressions on the rights of the South, while every one knows that they have stolen, or decoyed from their owners, thousands of their best slaves. He is in favor of protecting the manufactures of the North; while Southern Mechanics are already oppressed in consequence of that protection.

He says that if the North robs the South of her property and divests her people of their Constitution, al rights, that the South must only meet and consider what ought to be done.

He aspires to be a statesman, a leader and guide of the people, and yet refuses to tell them what they ought to do, if the North persists in her aggressions.

Most of these opinions he holds contrary to the known and expressed will of the Legislature of North Carolina, and of the people of this District, and hence we say, that as an honest man, knowing that he cannot conscienciously carry out the will of his constituents, he ought, if elected, to resign at once."

Mr. Stanly must know that he cannot honestly represent the people of the Eighth District. They are not Freesoilers. All their interests, all their hopes as to the future, as well as all their pledges and assurances of present repose and prosperity, cluster about the institution of Slavery. If that institution should perish under the assaults of bad men in the free States, and through the supineness or treachery of men equally as bad in our midst, the rights of the States and the Union of the States will perish with it, and devastation and ruin may oversweep us all.

But thanks to the intelligence and patriotism of the people of the Eighth District, Mr. Stanly will be defeated. To anticipate any other result would be to charge that people with the most criminal indifference to their best interests and most sacred rights. Every vote, however, may be needed; but if not, it is due to the cause of truth—to the cause of the Constitution and of Southern rights—that Col. Ruffin should receive the largest possible majority. The moral effect of such a majority will be felt, not only in that District but throughout the South, for years to come. Work, then, gallant friends, as if the result depended on one vote. Work as you did for Lane and for Reid, and the sun of the seventh day of August will rise upon you radiant with the beams of VICTORY!

MR. WEBSTER AND THE COMPROMISE. Mr. Webster, on a late occasion, while speaking of the Compromise of the last session of Congress, declared that if the North willfully set aside that part of the Constitution, the South would not be bound by the compact. If we understand Mr. Webster, he considers the Constitution a *compact*, which, when broken by any one of the parties is not binding on the other. We think this is correct—and now if any one can tell us how a State, sovereign or not sovereign, can commit treason for not doing what she is not bound to do, we will be very much obliged to him.

Wilmington Commercial.

Perhaps the Raleigh Register would like to have the privilege of answering the above question. That paper is in the habit of denouncing Southern men as traitors for resenting Freesoil insults and aggressions. This, we repeat, is in the Register's line. Will the Editor respond to the Commercial?

TREMENDOUS. The Baltimore Republican has the following terrific description of the achievements and appearance of Gen. Foote:

"*Mississippi.* The gallant Foote is battling for the Union, with untiring zeal and energy. He is represented by persons who have recently seen him, looking as if he just escaped from the explosion of a powder magazine. He is all covered with dust; his face sun-burnt and weather-beaten, with two small tufts of hair (the only ones left on his head) flowing in the wind; while the thunder of his vehement oratory, and his impassioned exhortations to patriotism, produced shout after shout from his delighted audience."

Foote is about to get himself badly beaten for Governor of Mississippi. He is running as the Whig candidate, and deserves defeat.

On the morning of the 28th instant (July,) there will be an eclipse of the Sun, on its Northern limb, which will be visible more or less throughout the United States, with the exception of the Southern part of Florida. It will commence at Baltimore, Washington and Richmond at about 20 minutes past seven o'clock in the morning, be at its greatest point at 5 minutes past 8, and end at about 10 minutes of 9 o'clock. This eclipse will be more or less visible throughout Europe and the Northern part of Africa. It will be central and total on the meridian in longitude 33 deg, 43 min. West from Greenwich, and latitude 69 deg. 54 min. North.

The crops in this region are suffering considerably for want of rain. The drouth is especially injurious to the corn, as this is the period when the ears are beginning to fill. This crop must be materially shortened, if we should not have rain during the present week.

We learn, also, that the tobacco has been injuriously affected by the dry weather. One good soaking rain, however, would revive the crops and put them in a condition to turn out quite as well as it was anticipated they would some two or three weeks since.

The Charleston (S. C.) News denies that the recent 4th was celebrated there with fasting and prayer, as stated in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. The Evening Post (Free Soiler) says that fasting and prayer would be good for the Charlestonians. These exercises would probably be of service to the Free Soilers too. *Petersburg Democrat.*

There *is* a "probability" that the Freesoilers would be benefitted by fasting and prayer, but we have our doubts upon the subject. We fear they are past praying, and past praying for.

SENTENCE OF GEN. TALCOTT. We learn upon what we deem reliable authority, says the Washington Telegraph, that the recent findings of the court-martial found Brevet Brigadier General C. Talcott guilty upon all the charges and specifications, and sentenced him to be cashiered, and that the sentence and proceedings have been appproved by the President.

JUDGE DOUGLAS OF ILLINOIS. The Democratic friends of the Illinois Senator are making a strong demonstration in his favor at the West for the Presidency. The St. Louis Times, the Shawneetown Advocate, and the Illinois State Register—the latter being the State organ of Democracy—have hoisted his flag.

We are requested to correct a mistake in the advertisement of the Commissioners of the Raleigh and Gaston Road. The meeting of the subscribers to said Road will be held at Henderson, on Tuesday next, the *twenty-second*, and not the twenty-third, as heretofore published.

The Register's defence of the *party* portion of Mr. Miller's Oration in this City on the 4th instant, is a total failure. We could show this to-day, but we are pressed for space, and must postpone our reply until Saturday.

The hog-drovers of Ohio are now sending entire trains of cars loaded with fat hogs to the New York market. They are conveyed from Cincinnati to Cleveland by railroad, thence by steamers to Dunkirk, and thence by the Erie railroad to New York.

We are indebted to the Register Office for a very handsomely printed copy of the Address of Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, delivered before the Medical Society of North Carolina, at its late Annual Meeting.

Hon. Cave Johnson, late Postmaster General, has been appointed by the Governor of Tennessee to the office of Judge, made vacant by the death of Judge Martin.

We invite attention to the well-written sketch, in another column, of Mr. Venable's recent Speech in Yanceyville.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

We copy from the Greensborough Patriot of Saturday last, the following account of the Meeting of the Stockholders of this Road, held in Greensborough on Thursday last:

"MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS. The Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company having assembled in the Presbyterian Church, at 10 o'clock on Thursday, the 10th, the meeting was called to order by Dr. F. J. Hill, of Brunswick, and on his motion, the Hon. Calvin Graves, of Caswell, was called to preside over the meeting.

On assuming the chair, Mr. Graves made a few pertinent remarks calculated to produce a spirit of harmony in the important deliberations then commencing.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer, Dr. Strudwick, of Hillsborough and C. L. Banner, Esq., of Salem, were appointed Secretaries of the meeting.

A committee of three, viz: John A. Gilmer, F. J. Hill, and Wm. C. Means, was then appointed to examine and report upon the state of the stock and what portions were represented in the present meeting in person and by proxy. After a necessarily tedious investigation they reported 8,319 shares of stock represented—3,871 in person and 3,448 by proxy—and upwards of one hundred stock-holders in personal attendance.

On motion of Mr. Mebane, of Orange, it was resolved, that hereafter at any Annual Meeting the stock-holders shall report themselves and their proxies to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board before the hour of meeting, in order that that officer may report to the meeting without delay.

The President of the Company J. M. Morehead, was then called upon for his report, which he submitted in writing, recapitulating the successive steps of progress in the work, and referring to tabular statements showing the expenditure already made, the detailed estimates of the work, estimates of the amount of work that can be done entirely with North Carolina material, a list of the engineers, &c. It appears that there has been so far expended the sum of a little over $28,000 only, for salaries, surveys, and every thing else on the route—leaving a balance of over $21,000 of money in the treasury unexpended. The Report and accompanying papers were received and ordered to be printed with the minutes; we shall not, therefore, undertake to compress the valuable information therein contained into our limitd space this week.

Mr. Jones, of Rowan, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, to go into the election of Directors, and that suitable names be proposed by the stockholders in specified districts, according to the plan adopted at the first Annual Meeting, in Salisbury.

Mr. Mordecai, of Raleigh, introduced a resolution which was amended by Mr. Gilmer, and as amended read as follows:

Resolved, That no person who is now or may be hereafter a contractor, directly or indirectly, secretly or openly, in his individual right or as a copartner in any company of contractors under this corporation, can, without violation of law, act as a Director in the North Carolina Railroad Company; and if any Director thus interested shall be elected, that he be required to qualify himself to act legally as such.

An animated and able debate arose on this resolution—Messrs. Mordecai, D. L. Swain, Ralph Gorrell and D. F. Caldwell speaking in support, and Judge Ellis, Gen. Leach and Rev. T. McDonald in opposition. The resolution was framed with a view to the statute of 1828, which makes it an indictable misdemeanor for any commissioner or director on any public work to become a contractor thereon; and Gov. Swain stated that he was prepared with authorities to show that a contract made in disobedience to the law is thereby vitiated. It was insisted on the other hand that the stockholders of the Road, including of course those who should become directors, subscribed with the understanding that they should have the privilege of working out their shares, and that the directors were in every way placed on an equal footing with other stockholders as regards contracts—all ruled alike to the Engineers's estimates. But no decided opinion against the application of the law, as contemplated by the resolution, was expressed; and the resolution was finally laid on the table until tomorrow morning, in order to give the stockholders time to consider of it more deliberately.

Dr. Williamson, of Caswell, brought to the notice of the meeting the programme of proceedings for tomorrow (the 11th) on the occasion of "breaking ground" on the Railroad. Whereupon Mr. Mebane, of Orange, moved that Calvin Graves be appointed to remove the first spade-full of earth, and putting the question, it was carried by acclamation.

Adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Judge Ellis and Gen. Leach, in graceful terms withdrew, on the part of themselves and their friends, their opposition to the resolution of yesterday in regard to directors becoming contractors, and the resolution was unanimously passed.

A committee of three was raised on the revision of the by-laws.

Gov. Swain read a most interesting letter from the Hon. William A. Graham, which was received with much applause, and on motion of Mr. H. C. Jones ordered to be entered upon the journals.

Gov. Swain called for more particular information in relation to the letting of the contracts, and in relation to the carrying out of the instructions of the last Annual Meeting to observe the resolutions of the Salisbury, Greensborough, and Hillsborough Conventions as to preferences in contracts, &c.

Whereupon President Morehead arose and made a clear statement, giving detailed information of the progress of the lettings and the principles which governed them, whereby it appeared that the best was done that could be done to satisfy every interest and understanding involved. His statement was important, and we propose to give it at length hereafter, for the information of the stockholders who were not present.

Mr. Gilmer and Gov. Swain each adverted to the procuring of the subscriptions to the Road, and the pledges made by the several conventions in favor of the Hundred, and of those who assumed the last $100,000 at the Hillsborough Convention. Both speakers proclaimed the necessity of carrying out every understanding in good faith, and were warmly applauded by the meeting.

Nominations for Directors having been made at the commencement of the morning's session, and the votes taken,—they were now counted out and the result announced as follows:

Directors for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM C. MEANS, of Cabarrus,
JOHN W. ELLIS, of Rowan,
D. A. DAVIS, of Rowan,
FRANCIS FRIES, of Forsythe,
JOHN W. THOMAS, of Davidson,
JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford,
JOHN A. GILMER, of Guilford,
CAD. JONES, Sen., of Orange,
EDWIN M. HOLT, of Alamance,
R. M. SAUNDERS, of Wake,
A. T. JERKINS, of Craven,
FREDERICK J. HILL, of Brunswick.

The meeting, on motion, now took a recess until 3 o'clock this afternoon, in order to attend at the ceremony of

BREAKING GROUND.

On coming down street from the place of meeting, a crowd of people appeared, ready for the celebration, such as we may safely say was never seen before in our town for numbers. It was *one universal jam all out of doors*. The young gentlemen who acted as marshals had hard enough work of it, to persuade this vast and unwieldly crowd into marching shape; but they at length succeeded to a degree which at first appeared impossible. The procession was formed on West street;—the Clergy in front; then the Stockholders; then the orders of Odd Fellows and Free Masons, who turned out in great numbers and in full regalia; closing with the citizens generally. This immense line moved down South street to a point on the Railroad survey nearly opposite the Caldwell Institute building, where a space of a hundred feet each way was enclosed by a line and reserved for the ceremony of the day. The north side of this space was occupied by the ladies, whose smiles are always ready for the encouragement of every good word and work. The other three sides were soon occupied by the male portion of the assemblage, from *ten to twenty deep* all around. You may imagine, then, the difficulty which the "rear rank" encountered in getting a glimpse of the proceedings within.

Having the misfortune to be among the *outsiders*, our situation was of course unfavorable for hearing, and seeing was impossible. But we did hear every word of Gov. Morehead's clear sonorous voice as he introduced the Hon. Calvin Graves to the vast assemblage. He did this in terms eloquent and singularly appropriate to the occasion. After alluding to the necessity so long felt by our people for an outlet to the commercial world—to the inception of the great scheme the commencement of which we had met to-day to celebrate—to the vicissitudes of the charter before the two houses of the General Assembly, and the fact that it at last hung upon the decision of the Speaker of the Senate, and that its fate was decided in the affirmative by the unfaltering "*Aye*" of that Speaker, Calvin Graves,—he said that no other citizen of North Carolina could so appropriately perform the ceremony of removing the first earth in the commencement of this work, on which the hopes of the State so vitally depend, as the man who pronounced the decisive "Aye."

It was impossible for us to catch the full connexion of Mr. Grave's speech. Some sentences we heard, glowing with that patriotic feeling which has so long distinguished him as one of the first and best sons of old North Carolina. We could only judge generally of its effect by the waving of parasols and handkerchiefs among the ladies, and the frequent and hearty applause that arose from the inner ranks of the citizens. We hope, by the way, that we may yet procure a full report of his speech, together with that of Gov. Morehead, to preserve as the most tasteful and eloquent and appropriate introduction that could possibly be made to the great work which we trust is destined to bless successive generations.

At the conclusion of Mr. Grave's speech he "broke ground" on the Railroad, by digging up and depositing in a box prepared for that purpose a few spadefuls of earth.

POSTSCRIPT. The Annual Meeting of Stockholders closed last evening. Nothing of importance was done during the afternoon sitting. A spicy debate occurred on a proposition to change the salaries; but no change was made.

The apprehension felt by a few, that something fatal to the Road would transpire at this meeting, was very agreeably dissipated. Conciliation and harmony, and a disposition to prosecute the enterprise with all power to a successful termination, marked the whole proceedings.

The proceedings of the week were closed last night by a levee of the Masons and Odd Fellows in Edgeworth Grove, where the members of the two Orders appeared in full regalia, and met a large concourse of guests, of both sexes, enjoying together a few hours of delightful intercourse. The Grove was tastefully illuminated and decorated with transparencies appropriate to the occasion, and the assemblage were entertained by a splendid show of fire-works.

CONTRACTS. The lettings of contracts for grading on the Railroad, in the Guilford division, took place on Tuesday last, agreeably to advertisement. There were more bids than sections, three or four to one; but we believe that all the stockholders who desired contracts got enough to absorb their stock at least, and several of them something more. And we think all have become satisfied that the best was done for them that could be done under the circumstances.

The largest letting was to Joel McLean and company, from the Alamance line to near Greensboro';—all the stockholders in the eastern section of the county, who desired to work out their subscriptions, are associated in this company. John L. Cole and two or three others took three sections in the immediate neighborhood of town. C. P. Mendenhall, with a strong association of stockholders, takes six miles of the route westward from the termination of Cole's contract. The remainder of the line to the termination of the division is taken by P. Adams, the Jamestown company, Mr. Robbins of Randolph, the Salem company, Avery of Burke, Patton of Buncombe, and perhaps a few others, whom we do not recollect.

Greensborough Patriot.

JENNY LIND IN CONNECTICUT. A concert was given by Jenny Lind on Saturday evening at a church in Hartford, Connecticut. The price of tickets had been run up as high as ten dollars. A large number of persons gathered outside, supposing they would be able to hear the nightingale free of cost; but the precaution was taken of closeing the windows and blinds of the church so as to prevent them from hearing. This caused a great tumult, and the mob shouted and cheered, so that it was almost impossible for the audience to hear the singing. Some windows were smashed, and one or two knock-downs occurred in the crowd, which did not disperse for an hour after the concert closed. The crowd was so dense about the church back-door when the concert was over that Jenny had to be smuggled out, when she immediately took passage on the railroad for Springfield. The Hartford *Courant* says:

"During the disturbance several ladies fainted, and some eight or ten panes of glass were broken. We believe the glass was mostly broken by accident by persons standing on the window-sills. There did not appear to be any disposition to commit violence, but a malicious determination to prevent Miss Lind's voice from being heard, and to break up the concert."

To-morrow the ceremony of breaking ground on the North Carolina Rail Road takes place at Greensborough. The citizens give a dinner to which public invitation has been given to the friends of internal improvement in North Carolina and *all the friends of North Carolina*.

As to the Raleigh and Gaston Road we have still our fears, although the prospect for the stock being taken is brighter than it was a few weeks ago, and the certainty of the construction of the Central road we have no doubt, will accelerate the movement in its favor. We see the right sort of men have gone to work the right way to do all that can be done towards raising the stock in this county, and additions to the stock are being made.

We are requested by the commissioners for this county, to remind the District committees appointed at May Court, of the favorable opportunity of bringing the matter before the people at the tax payings at the different precincts and to urge the propriety of doing so. Surely they will not let the opportunity pass unimproved. *Warrenton News.*

LETTER FROM HON. WILLIAM R. KING. Hon. William R. King, of Alabama, has written a letter, declaring himself decidedly opposed to the leading compromise of the last session of Congress. The admission of California into the Union he pronounces an act of injustice, and says that no man could have felt more indignant than he did at this partial and unjust legislation. The bill abolishing slavery, under certain circumstances, in the District of Columbia, he says he could not have given his sanction to under any circumstances, and he takes the ground that he should feel it a bounden duty to vote for the repeal of the emancipation clause whenever proposed. He declares that he would again, as he did at the last Congress, vote for the repeal of the Mexican law prohibiting slavery in Utah and New Mexico. He also repudiates all connection with the Union party.

NOVEL WAY OF TAKING IN FREIGHT. The ship Fanny, arrived at San Francisco May 27th, having on board below decks, among other things, a steamboat 110 feet long, with engine all placed ready for operation. The manner in which the steamboat was placed within the ship was interesting. The ship was launched with her sides only partially built up, and no deck. She was then sunk at high tide and the steamboat floated over her, which at low tide rested in the bottom of the ship. With the rise of the tide, the remaining water having been pumped out, the ship floated again, with her freight within, and the sides and decks were then built up, and the vessel finished. The Alta California states that in order to get the steamboat out, the Fanny will have to be sunk again. Her decks and timbers are screwed together for the purpose of facilitating removal. The Fanny was struck by lightning three times off Juan Fernandez, but sustained no injury. *N. Y. Sun.*

NATHANIEL MACON'S OPINION OF THE RIGHT OF SECESSION, AS EXPRESSED IN A LETTER TO JOHN RANDOLPH IN 1832. "I have always believed that a State could secede when she pleased, and this right I have considered the best guard to public liberty and to public justice that could be desired, and ought to have prevented what is now felt in the South—oppression. When confederacies begin to fight, liberty is soon lost, and the government soon changed. A *Government* of opinion established by *several States* for special purposes, *cannot* be *maintained* by force; the use of force makes enemies, and enemies cannot live under such a government.

NATHANIEL MACON."

Large Yield. Mr. S. C. Harris, of Rocky River, Cabarrus county, sowed 14 bushels of wheat last fall, and cleaned up this season, as the product 396 bushels. This is equal to the best croppings in Wisconsin or any other wheat growing country.

Salisbury Watchman.

[For the Standard.]

MR. VENABLE IN YANCEYVILLE.

CASWELL COUNTY, July 10, 1851.

MR. HOLDEN: We were pleased to see the Hon. A. W. Venable on Tuesday of our July Court. He appeared in fine health and spirits, although much fatigued by his late hurried trip to Princeton College, where he addressed the Societies at the Commencement, on the last Tuesday in June.

There was much anxiety amongst the people of Caswell to see him and hear him speak upon the great questions which have occupied the public mind. Mr. Venable had been prevented by a late distressing affliction from addressing the people of this county at an earlier day; and there had been efforts to dissatisfy the people in reference to his opinions. Many efforts had been made by the Whig presses in the district and some out of it, to bring out Democratic opposition against him on the ground of his position on the measures misnamed the compromise. He had been called a disunionist, a secessionist—one who lived in North Carolina and represented South Carolina, until some uneasiness was felt, lest he should not be fairly understood; and that such repeated misrepresentations might mislead some who would not take the pains to ascertain the truth.

It was with great pleasure, therefore, that he was greeted by his friends; and he immediately responded to their request by addressing the large assembly of the people, who came together to hear him speak. He told them that he was and always had been the friend of peace—that he had desired at all times to give repose to the public mind, and to settle the slavery and territorial questions so as to give satisfaction, by doing justice. He had voted for the Clayton compromise with that view, which referred the whole matter to the Supreme Court of the United States. That measure received the concurrence of all the Southern State rights men in Congress, including Mr. Calhoun. It passed the Senate, although opposed by Mr. Badger, and was defeated in the House by eight Southern Whigs, two of whom, Mr. Boyden and Mr. Donnell, were from North Carolina. That compromise saved the honor of the South. It was defeated by the vote of some, who now, when all is lost, shout Union and Compromise, and denounce all who disapprove of the late measures of surrender, as disunionists. He showed that the late measures were no compromise—that all the South obtained was the acknowledgement of a constituional right in the fugitive slave bill—an empty, bare acknowledgement, for which all the territories, the ten million gift to Texas, and the recognition of the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia for the violation of a police regulation in offering a slave for sale, were surrendered; that the dock yards, forts, and arsenals in the States could be placed under the same law whenever Congress choose to do so. Still, he declared his purpose to acquiesce as long as North Carolina acquiesced—said he never was, and is not now a nullifier, but acknowledged his obligation to obey the laws of Congress as long as North Carolina was in the Union, and commanded her citizens to obey. He asserted the right of secession, and proved that Jefferson, Macon and the whole republican school of '98 and '99 asserted the same, and that this was the true distinction between the republican and old federal party. Mr. Venable said that he disapproved of seperate State secession—thought such action inexpedient and productive of mischief, and hoped that better counsels might prevail; but that he felt in his heart sympathy for those who were resenting an injury, and indignation against the wrongdoers.

He denounced with withering severity those Southern men and Southern presses who directed all their censures—all their rebukes upon South Carolina, and spoke, either not at all, or in terms of apology of Massachusetts and Vermont, Ohio, and other Northern States, who violated and resisted the provision of the Constitution for the recovery of fugitive slaves. He said that such men belonged to the enemy, and ought to go there and be numbered amongst them. Whilst he asserted the right of secession, he said the only remedy for present grievances was union among the Southern States; who, if they spoke with one voice would yet be heard, and the Union founded on the Constitution preserved; that the only difference between him and those who denied the right at the South was, that they claimed the right of revolution, and thereby became traitors—he claimed the right to secede, and of course committed no treason. If taken prisoners they would be justly hung, by their own admission. He would be treated as a prisoner of war. If they who with one consent declared that they would fight if the fugitive slave law was not carried out, or slavery abolished in the District, preferred to fight with the rope about their necks, it was a matter of taste and he would not dispute with them. Mr. Venable proved that he had carried out the wishes of both the last Legislatures as expressed in their resolutions and voted for by Whigs and Democrats, and of the Democratic Convention which nominated Governor Reid; and that they could not complain. I am not able to pursue this interesting speech further, but the effort was one of signal ability and fully sustained the former deserved reputation of Mr. Venable as a first rate speaker.

The Speech was excellent, received well and highly praised; it told well, making old friends faster and winning new ones. In fine, Tuesday, the first day of July, was a fortunate day for friend Venable, for since then I have heard no desire expressed for opposition.

Yours respectfully,

G.

THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR. Our readers will recollect that some time since we noticed Mr. Phillips' discovery of the annihilator, and that we mentioned at the same time the indignation which we had seen expressed in our exchanges that no attempt had been made to bring the invention into immediate practical use in the United States. We were met by Mr. Wilson, an English gentleman, whose letter we published at once, excusing the inventor, Mr. Phillips, from any responsibility for the delay which had been complained of. Mr. Wilson's statement fully exculpated Mr. Phillips from any blame of tardiness, or a desire to speculate, by placing the responsibility of the delay on the fixed opposing interests in England. To that statement we gave the utmost credence, and at the same time the utmost effect.

But now we must be permitted to say that Mr. Phillips having vindicated his discovery by the most satisfactory experiments—having overcome that opposition which his friend Mr. Wilson, urges in his behalf—there is now no longer a reason that the United States should be debarred of the benefits of the discovery.

It is perfectly clear that such a discovery would be likely to meet the dislike and hostility, perhaps, of insurance companies, inasmuch as it might be made the basis of other and different insurance companies; but such interests are not so strong here as they are in England, and the people of America need nothing more than a reasonable assurance that an invention is useful to disregard all manner of companies, in order to avail themselves of it. It was stated some time since in the Boston papers that an American gentleman had purchased a patent for the discovery. That statement was afterwards contradicted. Then it was stated that a number of wealthy gentlemen were associating for the purpose of purchasing it. We are informed, however, that all the statements are incorrect, but that negotiations are now pending from another quarter—almost successful—to purchase the entire patent for America, so that the invention may be thoroughly tested and put on sale in the United States. We trust that this information is correct, for the people of the United States will soon have a most unquestionable right to complain if the attempt is not made to test the discovery here.

Washington Union.

ADDICTED TO IT. It is no new thing for the Whig leaders and papers to assail the Constitution of the United States. They did so, a few years ago, in regard to the veto power; but they soon got sick of that. They are now at work opposing the Constitution, by opposing the clause providing for the rendition of fugitives from service. We predic they will get much more ashamed of themselves for this last blow at that sacred instrument, than they did after their first. *Pennsylvanian.*

We learn that Dockery has taken such high-toned federal positions, that, in the lower end of this District, the republican whigs are wheeling into the support of Maj. Caldwell, the poor man's advocate, by scores. Let every one of his friends arouse, and exert himself, and his election is beyond a doubt. Hurrah for Republican principles, independent of party issues!

Lincoln Republican.

COOPER, THE AUTHOR. We find no confirmation of the report of Mr. Cooper's illness in the papers from the western part of New York. The rumor, the Post says, is doubtless unfounded. *Balt. Sun.*

MR. WEBSTER CONVERTED.

We have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. Webster has at length become a convert to the doctrine of the right of secession. It will be seen by the extract from his second speech at Capon Springs, Virginia, on his recent visit, which our correspondent has quoted below, that Mr. Webster at length admits that our Constitution is a compact, and that if one of the parties violates one of its stipulations, the rest are absolved from its engagements.

This goes as far, practically, as the Southern party goes. It is the position now assumed by South Carolina, and by the friends of State rights in other States.

It is obvious that in our system each party must be judge for itself, of the question whether the compact has been violated by others. If Massachusetts repudiates either formally or practically the Fugitive slave law, it is now confessed by Mr. Webster, that instead of attempting to coerce her by force to obey it, which is impracticable, the other States are absolved from all the stipulations of the constitutional compact.

It is well known that Mr. Webster has heretofore opposed this doctrine. In 1832, in the nullification debate, he denied that the Constitution was a compact. But he has derived great benefit from visits to Virginia. In 1840 he went to Richmond, and under an October sun declared himself a Jeffersonian Republican. Now he has visited Capon Springs in the mountains of the State, and the air and scenery of the Old Dominion have completed his conversion. His first speech on his arrival at Capon was rather federish—was full of unqualified Unionism—admitted the Southern ultras were intelligent and chivalric, but said their doctrines were melancholy and uncomfortable. And he concluded by intimtaing that when secession went so far as to interfere with the Constitution, the federal government would exhibit its teeth and its fangs. But in his second speech, the sober second thought, after reflecting on the bad taste of uttering a threat in one Southern State of coercing another, and perhaps disgusted with the applause he had received for the sentiment, he frankly admits after all the plain common sense doctrine that our Constitution is a compact, and that if one of its provisions is violated by one of the parties, the rest have a right to renounce it.

If Mr. Webster makes such progress so soon after going into Virginia, and on its borders, what might not be expected of him on going into the cotton States? By the time he got to South Carolina, he would be a regular fire-eater. We hope he will go. We want him to stop and convert Mr. Cobb to State rights doctrines in Georgia, and then go over and convert General Foote: but perhaps before he starts he had better give a lesson or two to the editor of the *Union*.

Seriously, the extract from Mr. Webster's second speech, if correctly reported in the Baltimore *Sun*, from which our correspondent gets it, is conclusive. We shall give both speeches to-morrow, in *extenso*; and we regard it of great importance. It is only necessary to establish a sound construction of the Constitution to save the Union. The advantages of the Union are very great, and its evils may be greatly mitigated. The sentiment of attachment to it is so strong as to be of itself a sufficient guarantee against the secession of any State for the most adequate causes. This government can be easily administered so as to secure the adhesion of all the States. And we devoutly trust that a party will yet be formed, a party of overwhelming numbers, that will conduct it on such a basis. But in order to effect that, the right of secession must be sacred. For if it be once conceded that this is a government without limitation of power, that it is a mere creature of the will of a majority, that majority will quickly carry their schemes of spoliation beyond the limits of endurance.

"A Mr. Bruce, who was present gave as a toast: "The Fugitive-slave law—Upon its faithful execution depends the perpetuity of the Union."

Mr. Webster again addressed the company, declaring that that law was constitutional, and that it should be enforced as well as any other law. He declared that if the North willfully set aside that part of the Constitution, the South would not be bound any longer by the compact. The whole Constitution was binding on all. If one party broke it, the other party is discharged from the compact. A bargain broken on one side, was broken on all sides. He continued his speech for some time in the further maintenance that the Constitution in all its parts was equally binding on all, and that no one section of it could be set aside, or violated, without destroying the whole."

If Mr. Webster be correctly reported in the foregoing abstract of his recent speech at Capon Springs, hereafter the distinguished orator and "constitutional expounder" must be classed among those who recognize the right of a State to secede from the Union. Such is the purport of his words, or they are mere

"Taffeta phrases—silken terms,"

not uttered to be avouched by deeds.

The wilful non-compliance by one section, of any part of the organic pact by which the Union was composed, he admits releases the other section from any further obligations growing out of that instrument. A compact broken by one party is dissolved, and the other party thereto is discharged from future compliance therewith. So urge the advocates of the abstract right of secession in the South, as well as those who go further, and contend that the moment has come for the exercise of the right.

Southern Press.

THINGS IN TEXAS. Late rains have given a very promising appearance to the crops of Texas. Large tracts of the finest sugar lands have been recently found in Liberty county. When the cane is fully matured, it frequently attains the height of fifteen or sixteen feet.

The Democratic Convention for the Eastern District of Texas (late Mr. Kaufman's) has nominated Richard Scurry for Congress. There are, however, three other Democratic candidates in the field.

Col. G. W. Hockley, a veteran of the Texas Revolution, died at Corpus Cristi, on the 6th ult. At the battle of San Jacinto he commanded the artillery, and acted as aid to Gen. Houston. He was, successively, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Commander of Ordnance, and in 1842 a Commissioner to Mexico, to negotiate a treaty which, it was then thought, Mexico would make on favorable terms. He was from Philadelphia, and said to have been a kinsman of the Illustrious Stephen Decatur.

HOW TO CURE A COLD. Of all the other means of curing colds (and the worst ones to get rid of are the Summer colds) *fasting is the most effectual*. Let whoever has a cold eat nothing whatever for two days, and his cold will be gone, provided he is not confined to his bed—because by taking no carbon into the system by food, but consuming that surplus which caused his disease by breath, he soon carries off his disease by removing the cause. This will be found more effectual if he adds copious water drinking to protracted fasting. By the time a person has fasted one day and night he will experience a freedom from pain, and a clearness of mind, in delightful contrast with that mental stupor and physical pain caused by colds. And how infinitely superior is this method of breaking up colds, than medicines, especially, than violent poisons.

THE CHEROKEE LANDS. Henry Cansler, Esq., accompanied by his son Abel, left here on Tuesday last, on his way to Murphy, to re-assess the Cherokee lands, according to the provisions of an act of the late Legislature.

This appointment, by Gov. Reid, was a most judicious one; for perhaps there is no man in the State better qualified to discharge the duty assigned him than Mr. Cansler. *Lincoln Repub.*

"You can't think," says a lady, writing to an editor, "how much good the deaths and marriages do me. If you knew how I love deaths and marriages, you would have them in every paper. The elopements and murders are beautiful, but the common deaths and marriages are more satisfactory. You crowd the married ones so close together, that it seems as if you consulted their happiness and wishes, even in your types."

NOTHING FORGOTTEN! "It is a terrible thought, says Cooper, at an hour like this, to remember that nothing can be forgotten. I have somewhere read that not an oath is uttered that does not continue to vibrate through all time, in the wide-spreading current of sound—not a prayer lisped, that its record is not to be found stamped on the laws of nature, by the indelible seal of the Almighty's will."

Our intelligence from the Mountain District leads us to believe that Clingman's majority will be overwhelming. It is probable that nearly every vote in the District will be polled. *Lincoln Repub.*

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE SOUTH.

In the city of Quakerdom, a man by the name of Alberti, favorably known to the writer by his previous acts, as a friend to the "human rights" of the South, has been arrested and condemned to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1000. He is now an old man, near seventy years of age, and, in all probability, his sentence is equivalent to imprisonment for life, at hard labor. What is his crime? Acting under the laws of the United States, he apprehended a runaway female slave and her child. He is charged with kidnapping "the child," because it was born of a slave mother in a free State. Its mother was a slave in Maryland, and, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, she was a slave while in Pennsylvania, the propety of her owner and subject to reclamation. In addition to the maxim that *partus sequitur ventum*, it is a gross absurdity to say, that a child born of a slave mother, in the United States, is not a slave. This Alberti has been long known as a slave-catcher, and, therefore, an Abolition Judge gloated in the opportunity of a pretence to pass a vindictive sentence on him, and to credit a witness from the Penitentiary against him, reprieved the day before the trial, by the Abolition Governor of Pennsylvania, for the very purpose. The blow is not aimed so much at Alberti as at you, men of the South. What, then, is the remedy? Proscribe Philadelphia, as you have Boston. Have no dealings with her citizens, or with Pennsylvanians, until they liberate Alberti and proscribe all Abolition Governors and other officers, judges and laws. Establish direct trade, build up your towns and commercial marine; trade with those who will do you justice, or not interfere with your rights. If you do not in this way protect your own rights, you will soon have no rights to protect.

Have you ever heard of any person, even a free negro, being punished in a free State for the violation of your rights, or of the laws made to protect your property? In the case of the rescue of the slave Shadrach, in Boston, the laws were openly set at defiance and violated, before many witnesses; but who has been condemned therefor? They have gone through mock trials and acquitted them all. The murderers of a citizen of Maryland, attempting to carry home his slaves from Pennsylvania, were all cleared. What hope, then, have you for justice from the North?

Look for remedy, not to nullification or secession, but to proscription, to non commercial intercourse, a peaceful and bloodless remedy, applied only to offending cities and States, and you will inevitably gain a victory, sure and lasting, and profitable, by establishing your independence in commerce. Abolition societies, and their acts in the free States of this Union, are treasonable, and if you will be firm and united, and unflinching, they will soon be put down by Northern interests; but the votes of the Northern people at the ballot box, and in their penal code.

A VIRGINIA MERCHANT.

VALUABLE RECEIPT. The worst case of cholera morbus, dysentery, and flux, that ever I saw I have repeatedly cured in a few minutes, by a strong tea made of the bark of the Sweet Gum, taken green from the tree is best—steep a handful to a pint of water until the liquor is like good coffee. Drink it clear or sweeten it with loaf sugar, or add a wine glass of good brandy if the shock is severe. It not infallible, it is remarkable in its effects, and well worth being known and tried in every family.

Your friend, SOLON ROBINSON.

We can add our own testimony to the value of the Sweet Gum tea, having experienced amazing and speedy relief from its use in a violent case of dysentery, which refused to yield to the usual remedies; we have also seen in the last five years, its wonderful benefit in many other cases; we have used the decoction made from the bark both green and dried, and have discovered no material difference in the effect, both being efficacious. *Franklin Farmer.*

I met with the foregoing valuable receipt several years since, and I have only to add, what has already been said by the "Franklin Farmer"—that I have witnessed speedy relief in violent cases of dysentery which refused to yield to the usual remedies, by the use of the Sweet Gum; having it at command, I have used the *fresh* or *green* bark, and I can with much confidence recommend its use from my own experience. A GEORGIA PLANTER.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

Sale of the $300,000 Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

NEW YORK, July 11th. The following are the successful bidders for the $300,000 seven per cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad: South Carolinians—Messrs. Charles McCall, Gibson, Rogers, Gregg, McFarlan, McMall, Ervin, and Evans. North Carolinians—Messrs. Nutt, Nixon, Smith, Maltsby, Potter, Ridder, Taylor, Baldwin, Haynes, DeRossete & Brown, Clark, Maltsby, Dawson, and Wooten. Philadelphians—Whelan & Co. New Yorkers—McKenzie. Washingtonians—Corcoran & Riggs, and Chubb, Schenck & Co.

About $50,000 was taken at par, $10,000 at 92, a 92½, and the balance at 90 and a fraction over.

There were bids for nearly $200,000 more than the required amount.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, July 9th, 1851.

I am not surprised at the result of the Ohio Free Soil, Whig Convention. I took it for granted that they would follow the lead of the Lancaster Convention. The compromise measures of 1850 are, in effect, repudiated by both.

For the first time, in the history of this government, we see presented a candidate for the Presidency on merely sectional grounds.

Every one must know that the Union cannot be harmoniously preserved upon any narrow and sectional principles. If the whigs of Ohio and Pennsylvania intend to evade the Compromise measures, and to re-open the questions involved in those measures, we shall have no peace in this country.

ION.

DEPUTY GRAND HIGH PRIEST. We learn that Robt. G. Rankin, G. H. P., has appointed Dr. Pride Jones, of Hillsborough, Deputy G. H. P., of the State of North Carolina, and that he has accepted the appointment. This fills the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Wm. G. Hill, M. D., of Raleigh. *Wilmington Herald.*

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, June 10. The stock of bacon reduced, and selling at from 8 to 12½ according to quality; corn 60 to 65 cents per bushel, with a fair supply; coffee, a fair stock, at from 9½ to 15 according to quality; flour $5 to $8 per barrel; lard in great demand at 11 cts. The Cape Fear River was quite low. The Journal says of Naval Stores: The receipts of Turpentine since last Thursday have reached only about 1930 barrels, all of which have changed hands, leaving the market completely bare at the time of making up this report. The sales to-day have been 320 barrels. About 800 barrels was taken in the first three business days of the week, commencing last Friday, at $2 35 for yellow, and $2 70 for virgin. The balance of the sales have been made at $2 25 for yellow, and $2 70 for virgin dip, per bbl. of 280 lbs., being a decline since last Thursday's report of 15 cts. per barrel. [Several of the distillers have, in a measure, suspended operations, for the want of the raw material.] SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—We are unable to arrive at the amount of business transactions in this article, but learn that it is not far short of 300 barrels, all of which seems to have changed hands at a decline of ½ a 1 cent per gallon on last week's figures. The market is in rather an unsettled state, in consequence of the anticipated receipts, in a few days, of some considerable quantity from beyond the "burnt bridge." The sales have been made at 26½ and 27 cts. during the week—closing at lowest figure. ROSIN.—Some small sales No. 1 at $2 50 a $2 75; No. 2 at $1 10 a $1 12½; and about 1,800 or 2,000 barrels No. 3 at $1 per bbl. TAR has advanced a shade, and 193 bbls., all that has reached market, was sold at $1 45 per barrel.

Nothing of moment doing in staves and heading and shingles. Some four rafts of timber arrived during the week, and taken at $8 12½ to $9 per M., inspection, and one raft at $7 measurement, all Rosemay pine.

PETERSBURG, July 12. Whilst the Virginia inspections, says the Petersburg Democrat, show a decrease of 9,000 hogsheads of Tobacco, there is a prospect of a greater proportional decrease for the balance of the season. Lugs from $4 to $6, good leaf from $7 25 to $8 25, best leaf from $8 50 to $9 50, best manufacturing $11 to $15. Cotton dull, at 9½ for prime; bacon at from 7½ to 12½ according to quality; flour at $4 50 for superfine; corn 60 to to 65, and dull.

LANDS FOR SALE
In the State of Arkansas.

THE undersigned offers for sale the following described lands, situate in the county of Independence, at a distance of from two to four miles from Batesville, on several of said separate tracts of land there are improvements, and will be sold on good terms:

N E qr of the S W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of S W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; N E qr of the S E qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S W qr of the S E qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; N W qr of the N W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S W qr of N W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W S W half of the S W qr of Sec 18, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of the S W qr of Sec 18, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of the S E qr of Sec 24, T 13 N, R 6 W; N E qr of the S E qr of Sec 24, T 13 N, R 6 W.

Persons desirous to purchase will please call on W. C. Bevens, Esq., of Batesville, who is fully authorized to make sale of any of the above described lands, or to the undersigned at his place of residence, six miles east of Batesville. ISAAC CORNELL.

Batesville, June 10, 1851. 72—ta85.

N. B. The titles to the above lands emanate from the General Government, and are clear of all encumbrances whatever. I. C.

New and Beautiful Series of Juvenile Books.

THE GOOD CHILD'S LIBRARY. Illustrated with Oil Colored Illuminations. The object of the "Good Child's Library," is to encourage a taste for Scripture reading, by presenting some of the most interesting portions of the New Testament narrative, in the attractive form of verse. While the children read these verses, they will not only become acquainted with the principal events in the lives of our Blessed Saviour and His Apostles—their travels, their sufferings and their death—but they will see that the Bible is a readable book, and a book that may be read every day, without any fear of becoming the unhappy being that some persons suppose; and besides this, the tone which is given to the affections, the minds, and the morals of children by such reading, is of almost infinite value.

In order to combine things pleasing and things useful, to the greatest possible extent, the publishers have gotten up at a great expense, especially for this work, some of the most beautiful Scripture designs that have ever been published. These Pictures are printed in Oil Colors—an expensive, but a finished and highly artistical process, of which the publishers are the originators in this country. Each history is illustrated handsomely with them.

There are in all twelve books; each book being complete in itself, and containing a full history.

The "Good child's Library" is composed of the following books:—

Scenes in the Life of the Saviour; Scenes in the Life of St. Peter; Scenes in the Life of St. John; Scenes in the Life of St. Paul; Scenes in the Lives of St Matthew, St. Jude, and St. Simon; Scenes in the Lives of St. Stephen, Timothy, St. Mark, and St. Luke; Scenes in the Lives of St. Philip, St. Bartholomew, and St. Thomas; Scenes in the Lives of St. Andrew, St. James, and St. James the Less.; The Sermon on the Mount; The Parables of the Saviour; The Miracles of

EXCELSIOR.

PYFER & CO.

Those Truly Fortunate and Far Famed

LOTTERY BROKERS,

No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

(Whose single purpose for years has been to dispense the radiant smiles of the "Fickle Goddess," to their Correspondents,) has also rendered entirely unnecessary any pretext for self-laudation, for their

CUP OF GLORY IS FULL.

Every section of the Union will bear witness to the Glorious and almost Magic Luck of this fortunate house.

Correspondents all over the country have realized Splendid Fortunes from small outlays at

PYFER & CO'S
GREAT PRIZE AGENCY.

CONTINUED SUCCESS!

WONDERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES!

167,483 Dollars!

Paid in Prize Money during the month of June, by the far-famed PYFER & CO., to the patrons of their truly Lucky House.

Every body should try their luck!

One Order to this great Prize firm may secure a fortune.

Prize payments at PYFER & CO'S made in Gold at sight.

BY STATE AUTHORITY.

Please bear in mind that Lotteries advertised by PYFER & CO. are legalized by the New Constitutio of Maryland.

Brilliant Schemes for July, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date July.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
3	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
5	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	45 00
7	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
8	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
10	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
11	13,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	4	12 00
12	51,322	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	50 00
14	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
15	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
16	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
17	26,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	6	22 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
19	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
21	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	30 00
22	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
23	30,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
24	18,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	16 00
25	17,500	78 Nos	12 drawn	4	16 00
26	60,000	78 Nos	20 drawn	20	100 00
28	3 of 15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
29	17,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
30	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
31	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

July 1, 1851. 67—

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1851.

Willis Wall *vs.* Willie Wall.

Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, on motion, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the Defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas ond Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court House, in the city of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next; and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit, otherwise judgment by default final will be granted against him, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marrioitt, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Raleigh, the 3rd Monday of May, 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

Raleigh, June 29, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 32½) 872—6w.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1851.

Willis Wall *vs.* Patience Crocker

Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, on motion, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas ann Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next, and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit; otherwise judgement by default final will be granted against her, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Raleigh, the 3rd Monday, in May, 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

Raleigh, June 29, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 32½.) 872—6w.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1851.

Adison M. Blake *vs.* Dempsey H. Blake.

Original Attachment Levied on Land, Negroes, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Delendant is a non-resident of this State, on motion it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks successively, notifying the Defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit, otherwise judgment by default final will be granted against him, and the land, negroes &c. levied on, condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Raleigh, the 3rd Monday of May, 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

Raleigh, June 29, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 32½.) 872—6w.

GENERAL RULE.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1851.

ORDERED, that all Petitions for altering or establishing Public Roads shall be called for hearing on the first day of each Term, and no such case be heard on any other day of the Term, without a special order appointing any particular case to be heard on another day of the Term, which special order must be made at a Term preceding that at which the case is to be heard.

Ordered, that this Rule be published in the Standard and Register.

Attest JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

June 27, 1851. 68—6w.

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipulaitons of the Pharmacetical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy; Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

BABBIT'S Soap, Powder, and Crain's Soap for washing without labor and warranted to take the stains out of table Linen and Napkins. A fresh supply just to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 52—

Parasols and Umbrellas.

PLAIN, Changeable Figured and Chene Parasols, various colors Green and Black, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas. Also, Chinese and other Fans. For sale by

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, April 26, 1851. No. 9, Fayetteville St —51

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Horsman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting,
Richard Smith,
John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 16, 1851. 65—

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY,

Wake Forest, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the 1st Monday in July next, under the supervision of Mr. Wm. M. Crenshaw, late graduate of Randolph Macon College. Mr. Crenshaw comes highly recommended by the faculty of said institution.

Students can be prepared here for College or for the active pursuits of life.

This School may now be regarded as *permanent*; and being situated in a neighborhood distinguished for health and beautiful scenery, a liberal share of patronage will be expected.

TERMS FOR TUITION OF FIVE MONTHS.

7, 10, and $15, according to advancement. No deduction except in cases of protracted illness. Board convenient to the Academy may be obtained at $6 per month.

For further particulars address Dr. W. Hartsfield at Forestville, N. C.

By order of the Trustees.

May 29, 1851. 60—tmJuly.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN TUNER!

THE Subscriber has been appointed sole Agent for the State of North Carolina, for Greave's Patent Chromatic Tuning Forks. This Instrument gives the chromatic scale in equal temperament, sustaining each tone much longer and more distinctly than common Tuning Forks. By its aid, any person whose ear is correct enoughto draw strings to unision, can tune Pianos and similar instruments with perfect correctness.

This instrument will prove of great value to all who reside where the services of professional tuners cannot be procured. Price $6,00. Each set is contained in a small morocco case, and can be easily and safely sent to any part of the country. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. K. W. PETERSILIA.

At the New Music Store.

Raleigh, June 3, 1843. 61—

Notice to Contractors.

THE time for receiving proposals for building a Jail in the town of Warrenton, is lengthened to the 12th of July next, until which time and on that day, sealed proposals will be received to build a Jail in accordance with the plan left at the store of Messrs. John White, & Co. in Warrenton.

ON THE SAME DAY

(Saturday, the 12th of July,) will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of 12 and 18 months, that part of the public square lying between Main and Back Street, and between the lot lately purchased by T. A. Montgomery, Esq., and the Cross street running by James L. Owen's lot.

F. A. THORNTON,
WM. A. BURWELL,
R. C. PRITCHARD,
O. D. FITTS,
G. D. BASKERVILLE.
Commissioners.

Warrenton, N. C. May 29, 1851. 51—td.

NOTICE.

ON the 18th day of July next at the Town of Dobson, in the County of Surry, N. C., the undersigned, as Commissioners, will expose to sale, on a credit of one and two years, the Lots as laid out in said Town. The location of this village is on the table land between Fisher's and Mitchel's River, containing in a good degree excellent water, fine mountain air, and a handsome situation in the middle of a fine Agricultural and Stock growing country.

ELIJAH THOMPSON,
JOHN JARVIS,
JACOB L. FULKE,
DANIEL S. JONES,
ELISHA BANNER, } *Com'rs.*

June 11. 63—td.

Late Publications.

LORD and Lady Harcowit, or Country Hospitalities, a Novel by C. Sinclair; Dealings with the Inquisition, by De Achilli; Mose among the Britishers; Nell Gwynne, or the Court of the Stuarts, under the Reigns of Charles 2d, and James 2d, and Historical Romance; The Mother-in-Law, by Miss Southworth; Harpers New Monthly for June; The Hero of West Wayland, a Tale by Mary Howitt; The Dinnings and their Beaux, by Miss Leslie; The Widow Rugsby's Husband, and other Tales, by the author of Simon Suggs. Received this day At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63

MORE NEW BOOKS.

FIRST Things, a series of Lectures on the Great Facts and Moral Lessons, first revealed to mankind, by Gardner Springs, D. D., 2 vol., 8 no. $3,50. Reading for every Day in Lent, compiled from the writings of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, by the author, Amy Herbert, &c., 1 vol. 75c. The Angel's Song, by Charles B. Taylor, 1 vol. 75c. The Elements of Christian Science, a Treatise upon moral Philosophy and Practice, by Wm. Adams, S. T. P., 1 vol. 8 mo.. $1 50. Also, a full supply of Hoffman on Cannon Law. Just received and for sale by W. L POMEROY,

Raleigh, March 26, 1951. 60—

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

WILLIAMS' Traveller's and Tourist's Guide through the United States, Canada, &c. This book will be found replete with information, not only to the traveller, but likewise to the man of business. In its preparation, an entirely new plan has been adopted, which, we are convinced, needs only a trial to be fully appreciated. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63—

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Stoer of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19. 16—

State of North Carolina—Chatham Co.

IN EQUITY.

To Fall Term, 1851—Petition for sale of Real Estate.

DANIEL Vestal, Elizabeth Vestal, Nathan Vestal, John Pruet, and his wife Mary, Stephen Reed, and his wife Ann, David Coble, and his wife Lydia, Rebecca Vestal, Joseph Vestal, Andrew Vestal, Price Vestal, Calvin Vestal, William H. Vestal, Frederick Stafford, and wife Sarah, Jesse Newton and his wife Mary, Hannah Moffitt, David Moffitt, Daniel Hill, and his wife Abegail, Isaac L. McCracken, Thomas J. McCracken, William C. Elder, and wife Sarah, Mary E. Henly, Mariam A. Henly, Wm. F. Henley, Wm. H. Boner and wife Anotis, Jesse Vestal, Charles Hutchens and wife Lydia, Jeremiah Vestal, Jones Davis and wife Acbah, John Flemming and wife Arzenith, William Shelton and wife Eunice, John Vestal, Jackson Burender and wife Ann.

versus

Jeremiah Vestal, David Vestal, Silas Bosker and wife Rachael, Lydia Gardner, Sarah Smith, Aaron H. Vestal, Charles Vestal, Peter Harmer and wife Blanch, Thomas Vestal, Isaac Edwards and wife Mary, Jonathan Vestal, Saint Vestal, Wm. Hill and wife Achsa, Eli Vestal, Jabin Vestal, Benjamin Edward Vestal, Soloman Hunt and wife Sarah, William Hubbard and wife Ludah, John Atkins and wife Ann, Saint Owen and wife Ruth, Thadeus M. White and wife Rhoda, Uriah, Phet neas, Benjamin, Saint and Sarah Hackett, James Dorset and wife Susan, Murphy Moffitt, Libne Moffitt, Joab Moffitt, Wm Davis and wife Sarah, Wm. Burton and wife Melinda, Zerub Moffitt, Nathan and Elisha Moffit's heirs, David McCracken, Nathan Chamness and wife Mary, Robert McCracken, Alfred V. Coffin, Addison Coffin, Emory D. Coffin, Martha Coffin, and Achsa Hubbard, Alfred Hadley, and wife Achsa, Wm. Harvey and wife Mary, Jacob Newlin and wife Ruth.

It having been made to appear before me that the Defendants above named are non residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly for three months, notifying said non residents of the filing of said petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be holden for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the third Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, M. Q Waddell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the 3rd Monday of March, A. D 1851. M. Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

May 20, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $15) 870—3m.

State of North Carolina—Chatham Co.

IN EQUITY.

To Fall Term, 1851—Petition for sale of Real Estate.

Gray Bynum and wife Elizabeth.

VS.

John T. Petty, Winship S. Petty, William Petty, Robert Petty, Thomas F. Petty, John Brantly and wife Nancy, and Marion Brooks and wife Mary George.

IT having been made to appear before me that John T. Petty, Winship Petty and John Brantly and wife Nancy, are non residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to Act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying said non residents of the filing of said petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the 3rd Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness M. Q. Waddell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the 3rd Monday of March, A. D. 1851. M. Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

May 20, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 870—6w.

Important to MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

Warrenton, N. C.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 9th of June ensuing. Extensive buildings are being erected for the accommodation of addicional pupils; who will be received and charged only for the time they may continue members of the Seminary. The healthfulness and beauty of situation ocmbined with the advantages of the School commend it to the public.

Terms per Session of Five Months:

Board,	$ 50,00
English Tuition,	12,50
French,	10,00
Music on the Harp and use of Instrument,	35,00
Music on Piano and use of Instrument,	23,00
Music an Guitar and use of Instrument,	20,00
Drawing and Painting,	10,00
Painting in Oil Colors,	15,00
Washing and Fuel,	6,00

No extra charges whatever will be made. Books, Stationery, &c. will be furnished at the lowest retail prices. Circulars will be addressed to those who may desire it. DANIEL TURNER, *Pr.*

Warrenton, May 1, 1851. 53—120J.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establisnment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 1850. 840—w tf.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crossic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crossic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.

Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

Willis' New Work.

HURRY-GRAPHS, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from life—by N. Parker Willis. "Filled to the brim with graphic descriptions and brilliant word paintings of men and things, (just the men and things, one likes to be posted up withall.) The Hurry-Graphs cannot fail to find ten thousand buyers and a hundred thousand readers," Price $1 25.

Also, by the same Author, "Rural Letters," "People I have met," &c., &e. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 63—

BLAKE'S Fire and Water Proof Paint is now used almost exclusively where its virtues are known. It is the cheapest and most desirable paint ever used, and any person wishing to try it, can see specimens and procure circulars containing a full account of its merits at my store. I shall shall keep a constant supply for sale. Also, cheap Paint Oil at a very low price.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 9, 1851. 53—

THE FAUQUIER

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Fauquier County, Virginia.

WILL be opened for visitors on the first of June. They are situated on the Rappahannock river, (now navigable,) thirty-eight miles above Fredericksburg, and fifty, nearly due west, from Alexandria.

No pains have been spared to continue the attractions of the place to the votaries of pleasure or the seekers of health. The recent publication in pamphlet of the eminent and Rev Thornton Stringfellow shows, beyond all question, the healing qualities of this water in many diseases—dyspepsia, dropsy, &c. &c. He had spent the previous season here, and made a thorough and sifting examination of the details of the case reported by him, and he is of opinion that the extraordinary medicinal advantages of the Springs have been obscured in the greater allurements to fashionable life.

The railrosd from Alexandria is rapidly approaching these Springs, and will soon make the trip a delightfu one from that city and all north of it. In the mean time the stages run tri-weekly from Washington, and will be *daily* after the 1st July. A daily line of stages will be run by Mr. Quisenberry, from Federicksburg, after 1st July; and in the mean time he engages to send up all passengers, at the regular fare, ($3,) as they may present themselves.

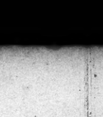
Terms of board same as last year, viz: $86 dollars for the whole season, ending first October; $75 for three months; $60 for two months; $35 for one month; $18 for two weeks; $10 for one week; $1,75 per day. Meals or lodging 50 cents each. Servants, and children under 12 years, half price. No charge for children under 3 years. Horses 50 cents a day, or $10 per month.

DANIEL WARD, *Superintendent.*

May 24, 1851. 59—2m.

American Independence.

Supply Yourselves for the coming 4th of July



Now Landing, the follofwing articles selected with great care in view or the coming Anniversary, which added to my previous stock presents the most complete and extensive assortment ever offered for sale in this City.

75 Boxes	Oranges,	Figs	200 Drums, whole
75 do.	Lemons,		150 do. Half,
Prunes,			75 do. Qr.
300 Fancy Boxes,		Almonds,	500 lb. Marsailes,
250 Glass Jars,		Do.	500 " Denie,
Raisins,		Do.	500 " Irica,
100 Boxes Bunch,		Do.	800 " Shelled,
300 Qr. "		Walnuts,	400 " Greenoble
50 Layer,			500 " Sicily,
Nuts, 500 Coca Nuts,		Dates,	700 " Arabian.
500 Filberts,		1000 lbs. Palm Nuts.	

Besides Cegars of all brands, Lemon Syrup, Cordial, Pickles, Preserves, French Confectionary, &c. &c. all of which I offer on the most reasonable terms, and warrant them of the most superior quality.

SAM'L. H. MARKS,
Wholesale Confectioner.

Petersburg, Va. June 4th, 1851. 64—

New Goods, New Goods!

Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, April 22, 1850. 49—

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the Town of Wilmington, to amount of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in sums of five hundred and one thousand dollars, payable in from ten to twenty years and bearing interest at rate of six per cent. payable annually.

These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are duly authorized by act of Assembly, with ample provisions for the payment of principal and interest, and being exempt from taxation also, they present an opportunity for secure and desirable investment, rarely met with in the State. Apply to

DeROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., April 12, 1851. 47—Tt.

THE FAMILY SCHOOL

In Warren County, Near Littleton Depot.

HITHERTO under the charge of the Rev. W. Hooper, will be continued, after the present session, by the Subscriber, assisted by Mr. Thos. C. Hooper. The next session will commence on the 17th July, and the vacations will correspond to those of the University.

TERMS—For Boys entering under 14 years and preparing for College—per Session, $80
For others, $100 } in adv'ce.

J. DeB. HOOPER.

April 24th, 1851. 865—12t.w.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Alhambra, by Washington Iraing, Authors revised Edition, being Vol. XV, of Putnam's fine Edition of Irving's Works, one vol. 12, Mo. Muslin, $1,25; Romance Dust, from the Historical Placer, by W. S. Mayor, Author of "Kaloolah," "Berber" &c, one vol. 12 Mo. 75 cts.; The house of the Seven Gables. A Romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Author of "Twice Sold Tales," &c, one vol. 12, Mo., $1,00. The Mother in Law, by Mrs. Southworth, Paper, 38 cts. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late Pomeroy & O'Neal.)

Raleigh, May 27, 1851. 59—

A New Law Dictionary

AND Glossary containing Definitions of th principal terms of the Common and Civil Law together with translations and explanations of the various technical phrases; embracing also all the principal Common and Civil Law maxims. Adapted to the jurisprudence of the United States, by Alexander Burrill, Counsellor at Law. 2 vols. 8vo. $8.

Also, Adams' Equity, $2 50; Storry's wurks on Law; Chitty's works on Law. For sale at the lowest prices,

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late POMEROY & O'NEAL.)

W. L. P. will receive subscriptions for the new series of English Reports in Law and Equity, now publishing in parts by Messrs. Little & Brown. Price $1 per. No.; $10 per year: 12 Nos. bound in six, $2 per vol.

Raleigh, May 26. 59—

Flesh Gloves and Brushes.

THE free and liberal use of these articles is now justly regarded as one of the most effectual means of promoting health and long life. Call and supply yourselves at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

SHOES.

LADIES Black Lasting half Gaitars,
do. Bronze Moroco do
Black Kid and Bronze Slippers,
Goat, Moroco, and Kid Walking Shoes,
Misses' Shoes, children's do.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, April 12, 1851. 46—

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair forms.

May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

New Novels.

TIME the Avenger, by the author of "Lettice Arnold," &c.

Franconian Stories, by Jacob Abbott—Malleville, Wallace, Beechnut, May Bell, May Erskine. Illustrated. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

N. C. Book Store.

By Express.

LADIE'S Black Kid mo. Slippers,
do. White Kid do.
Misses Goat Skin Bootees,
Children's do. do. J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

Blanks for sale.

BLANK DEEDS for Land, and Blank Warrants for Constables, for sale at the Standard office.

March 26, 1851. 41—tf.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

FOR 1851.

E. L. HARDING, & CO.

HAVE received within the last week upwards of

$7000 Worth of Superior

READY MADE CLOTHING,

OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

They have bestowed particular care and attention upon the manufacturing of their Goods, and feel confident that they can

Exhibit to their Customers,

The Largest and Cheapest Stock

In this Market.

Those who wish to purchase good fitting Coats, pants, and Vests, made up in a superior style, will be well paid by giving us a call.

Raleigh, April 7th, 1851. 45—4m.

Nathalie—A Tale.

By Julia Kavanagh, author of "Woman in France," &c., 12 mo. pp. 220.

VERY few works of fiction, of the present day, indicate so much talent and power in the writer as Nathalie. It attempts to solve some of the deepest lessons of human life. The interest of the tale is not only well sustained but rises as the narrative advances to the very last. There are many passages of great beauty and elegance, and practical good sense abounds in every page. The scene is laid in the French province of Normandie and the characters are French, which is a pleasing change from the general cast of works of fiction. The principal personages are a single gentleman advancing in years, of a strong mind and powerful passions; and a beautiful, exquisitely sensitive and lovely maiden of Provence, who possesses all the glow of life and fiery passions of the sunny South. The conflict of reason and passion, of pride and love, is portrayed in these pages with a skill seldom equalled. The filling up of this outline is done with rare tact; the contrast of the varied characters heightens the interest connected with each, and adds greatly to the general attractiveness of the work.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,

At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 2d, 1851. 61—

To-Day by Express,

15 Dozen Ladies Colored Kid Gloves.
Canton Crape Shawls, White, Cherry and Buff.
Scolloped Emb'd Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs.
Rich Bonnet Ribbons.
Chemisettes.
Mode Col'd Challeys.
Embroidered Leaf Swiss Muslins.
Embroidering Silk Braids, &c.

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, April 4, 1851. 44—

SPRING GOODS FOR 1851.

THE Subscriber is receiving his usual stock of Spring and Summer Goods, at his old stand, *No.* 9, *Fayetteville Street.*

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, *Hats and Shoes,*
Hardware, *Crockery,*
Groceries, &c.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

JUST RECEIVED,

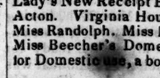
20 PS. Marlborough Stripes and Plaids (for servants,)
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Jeans,
Crushed, Brown, Clarified, Refined Loaf Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Cut Nails and Brads, Swede's Iron and Steel.

For Sale by

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1st April, 1851. 43—

A Stage Coach for Sale Cheap.



THE Subscriber has at Newbern a nine passenger Stage Coach; it is much worn but will do good service for some time. Having no use for it, he will sell it for $125. Any person wanting such an article will find it a bargain. WM. G. BRYAN.

Newbern, May 23, 1851. 59—1m.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by

J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 885—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

Decmber 4, 1850. 10-

Works on Cookin, &c.

THE Modern House Wife, comprisin one thousand Receipts for the Economic and Judicious preparation of every meal of the day—by Alexis Soyer. The complete Cook and Confectioner—by J. M. Sandersons The United States practical Receipt Book. Miss Leslies Lady's New Receipt Book. Modern Cooking—by Eliz. Acton. Virginia House Wife, or Methodical Cook—by Miss Randolph. Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book. Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy. Well and cheap, for Domestic use, a book of useful Receipts. For sale at TURNER'S N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Febuary 8, 1851.

Umberellas and Parasols.

WE would invite the Ladies to call and examine our extensive stock of green, blue, and black bordered and Lined, Cambric Silk and Satin Parasols.

Also, French Frame self adjusting Parasols. A great variety of Umbrellas, consisting in part of green, blue and black Silk, Super Scotch gingham, &c.

Just received by R